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THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

Quarterly Record.

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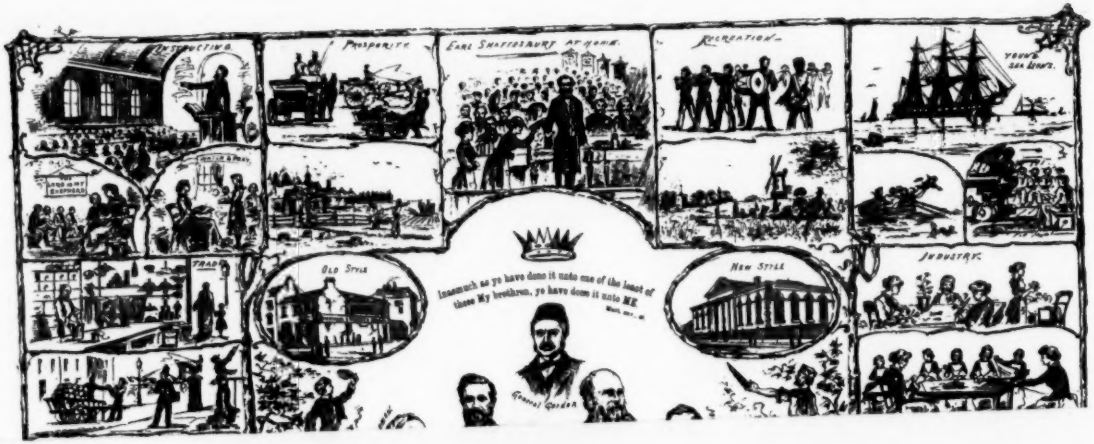
RAGGED SCHOOL UNION QUARTERLY RECORD.

JULY, 1886.

A CROWN THAT FADETH NOT AWAY.

We have great pleasure in announcing to our readers that, at the instance of the Earl of Aberdeen, the Queen has been graciously pleased to become the Patroness of the Ragged School Union. This action of Her Majesty is, we need hardly say, in harmony with that sympathy which during her long reign she has shown to benevolent and philanthropic movements, and it pleasingly recalls to us the remembrance that the nation is now on the eve of celebrating her jubilee. We are old enough to recollect the advent of Victoria to the throne, and the fears which agitated some circles as to how far one of such tender years, and so gentle a sex, would be able to bear the weight of a crown so heavy as that of England. Happily all such fears have been dissipated. Her Majesty's reign has been long in years, rich in peace, fruitful in progress, and one in which art and science and every good and social work have received a stimulus. When the celebrated Sydney Smith preached in St. Paul's Cathedral a sermon upon the accession of the Queen, after dwelling on the virtues that should adorn a throne, he used some such words as these: "What limits can be expected to the happiness of England if Her Majesty (practising the virtues he had described) were left to reign over us till she was well stricken in years? What a glory, what a joy, what a bounty from God it would be!" It is our happy privilege to witness the fulfilment of the preacher's aspirations. Her reign has been peaceful and glorious. Nor although a trite, is it a less just cause for


Prosperity
Earl Shaftesbury at Home
Recreation
Old Style
Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto ME
New Style
Industry

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congratulation that Her Majesty has in her Court life given an example of purity, which may be taken as a pattern, not only by crowned heads and the nobility, but by every class of her subjects. Wilberforce gracefully said of the Queen of his day, that she had by the correctness of her public life "sustained the fainting morals of the age," and the same tribute can be paid to our Victoria.

We are accustomed nowadays to see bees working in glass hives, where "the golden masons," as Shakespeare terms them, and all their movements, are visible to the eye of the spectator. But the Queen has had to live under an equally searching ordeal. Not only has she in the administration of public affairs had to dwell in "the white light that beats upon a throne," but she has had in her private life to be subjected to the severest scrutiny. We live in an age of letter writers and diarists, and when these visit a palace they have curious eyes, and note facts which at a much earlier period than in former days find their way to the public press. Many extracts from such letters and diaries have accordingly been printed, but instead of lowering, it can be truthfully said, that they have exalted Her Majesty in the estimation of her subjects. Felix Mendelssohn, the musical composer, has, for instance, given us a charming description of the Queen's simple and natural womanly manners at Buckingham Palace, and even the acid pen of Mr. Greville becomes sweet as in his diary he speaks of Her Majesty's early life at Windsor. To the same effect are the respectful glimpses to be found in Norman McLeod's biography of the Queen in her Highland home at Balmoral. Her Majesty's own published journals and the life of the Prince Consort all combine in like manner to shew, that Victoria possesses a loveable nature, which would have endeared her to those around her, even without the accessories of royalty.

In becoming therefore the Patroness of the Ragged School Union, Her Majesty will find that the class of objects which in this Association appeal to her for aid will well harmonise with her sympathetic character. She who has sent so many a message of kindness to the suffering and the sorrowing, who has visited the sick in the public hospital as well as in the cottage, who has cheered the wounded soldier with words of encouragement as she pinned the medal to his breast, cannot but feel tenderly for poor

children born in miserable surroundings, growing up in ignorance, steeped in vice, breathing an atmosphere of moral impurity, and too often using their Creator and Redeemer's name, not as a thing of tender reverence, but as one of blasphemy and malediction. It is true that the legislation during Her Majesty's reign has done much to grapple with these evils, but enough of them still remains to employ the energies of the large body of teachers engaged in Ragged School work, and these, we are sure, will now ply their self-denying labours with increased pleasure, when they know that they will henceforth probably come in a more systematic manner under the notice of their Royal Patroness.

The evening of life, a poet has said, "gives us mystical lore;" and doubtless Her Majesty, as she reviews on the jubilee day her long reign of half a century, will find the eye of memory light with special pleasure on those parts of it where the glory of God and the happiness of her subjects have been most clearly promoted by it. In the great audit of life, indeed, which awaits alike the monarch and the peasant, not what we have done for ourselves, but what we have out of the love of the Saviour done for others, will give any real pleasure. In aiding, then, as Her Majesty now does, such a Society as the Ragged School Union, where the poor, the ignorant, and the helpless appeal to the strong for sympathy, we would reverently breathe the prayer, that in the solemn season to which we have just referred, Queen Victoria may find that her doing this was an action well pleasing to Him on whose *fiat* rest our present happiness and our eternal destinies.

W. H. M.

A GREAT GALA NIGHT.

The annual meetings of the Ragged School Union deserve to be so designated. Nearly every one of its affiliated institutions has its annual meeting, but this general gathering of teachers and prize scholars is regarded as the crown of the year. This forty-second anniversary was a marked success for numbers and enthusiasm. The hall was crowded in every part. The prize scholars, numbering 766, under the superintendence of Mr. Proudman, sang sweetly. The speaking was excellent, and the audience, like a well-tuned instrument, responded to the master

touch of the speakers. This was the first meeting since the death of the great Earl Shaftesbury. Every meeting was incomplete without him, for he had been present and presided at forty out of forty-one of its anniversaries. Last year, up to the last moment, his coming was expected. Just as the meeting commenced a messenger arrived with a letter telling, in words steeped in tears, his sorrow at being prevented by illness from meeting as usual the prize-takers with their teachers and the supporters of the Union, whose acquaintance on these joyful occasions he was so fond of renewing. His death, his memorial service in Westminster Abbey, and his burial in the family vault of St. Giles's, have been amply related elsewhere. On this occasion, to many of his affectionate and imaginative friends, the line of Tennyson,

"One mute shadow watching all,"

would recur, bringing with it the strong belief that he was a visitor among them and a most concerned and sympathetic spectator. The Committee, in the Report, in brief and telling words, expressed their sense of his loss. Lord Aberdeen, than whom no one could more worthily follow Lord Shaftesbury and fill the place of President, was prevented by his official duties as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from taking the chair. His absence was a serious disappointment. The Committee happily secured the Right Honourable Lord Iddesleigh for the chair. He discharged the duties of his office most gracefully. His speech showed him thoroughly at home with the subject, and his kind and pertinent address to the young people showed his sympathy with them in their early struggles and triumphs.

Mr. Kirk read an abstract of the Report, from which want of space permits of only a few selections. In some prefatory remarks it states that

"Without staying to note the various causes which have intensified the sufferings and miseries of the people clustered around the affiliated Ragged School Missions, or to specify the many blessed agencies set on foot to mitigate and to relieve the starving poor, the Committee would call special attention to the efforts of Ragged Schools, which have done so much this winter to justify their expressive cognomen as Missions of Benevolence. Tens of thousands of penny, halfpenny, and free dinners have been given to starving children; ill-clad bodies have been warmly clothed, work has been created for the unemployed, homes have been visited, meals provided,

bare feet have been shod, and manifold rays of sunshine have been created in many a cheerless heart and home. Besides this many-sided temporal relief, it may be said in addition that 'to the poor the Gospel has been preached.'"

The following is an abridged summary of operations:—215 Sabbath Afternoon and Evening Schools, with an average attendance of 42,304; 44 Day Schools (4,591 on books), of 3,387; 129 Week-night Schools (8,538 on books), of 4,687; 76 Industrial Classes, of 3,538; and 3,507 voluntary teachers, with an average attendance on Sundays of 2,796. 193 paid teachers and monitors. 746 scholars gone to situations from schools last year. 501 scholars have become communicants. 125 Children's Special Services, with an average attendance of 19,952; 28 Ragged Churches and Gospel Meetings, of 4,139; 154 Bible Classes, of 3,478; 91 Parents' Meetings, of 5,587; and 166 Prayer Meetings, with an average attendance of 5,954. 100 Bands of Hope, 9,405 members. 99 School Libraries, 27,992 volumes. 71 Penny Banks: depositors, 18,705; amount deposited, £9,099 2s. 2d. 32 Clothing Clubs, £1,232 15s. 5d. contributed. Institutes, Recreation Classes, &c., 880 members.

"New buildings have been opened at Marigold Place, Bermondsey; at Giffin Street, Deptford; and at Chiswick. Efforts have been instituted to rebuild Nelson Street, Camberwell; Jurston Street, Lambeth; Castle Yard, Southwark; and extensions are in progress at George Yard, Whitechapel, &c. There are not wanting signs of revival in the provinces. Manchester has seen five new Ragged School centres opened through the year. A substantial new building was opened also at Oxford under good auspices.

"FINANCES.

"An anonymous friend left a bank-note for £500 at the office 'In memory of Lord Shaftesbury,' and Her Majesty the Queen graciously contributed the sum of £50. Several legacies have fallen due, and in addition £3,311 15s. 6d. has been received in donations, subscriptions, and collections. There was also contributed specially for the 'Holiday Homes' and 'Day in the Country' £1,066 17s. 4d. The Shaftesbury Fund has had some welcome gifts, and notably a donation of £200 from the Duke of Westminster. Some of the sources of income have been exceptional and are not likely to recur, but the result of the whole is a larger income than usual, thereby increasing the Committee's powers of usefulness."

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

God bless our gracious Queen, we pray,
For kindness to the poor;
It is for her known sympathy
We love her more and more.
The Ragged Schools have found a place
Within her heart, we see;
This gift of fifty pounds will grace
Her year of Jubilee.

And through our noble President,
The Earl of Aberdeen,
The Ragged Schools a Patron found
In our belovèd Queen.
"God bless her for this gracious act,"
The friendless poor will say;
We loved her much in "auld lang syne,"
But love her more to-day.

'Tis fifty years since she began
To reign o'er our loved isle,
And for each loved act of her heart
Kind Heaven will on her smile.
We pray her life may long be spared
To Christlike deeds devise,
Then at its close that she may reign
With Him above the skies.

Clifton. P. Gabbitass.

"Is Heaven like this?" said a little one at a Ragged School treat as she sat on a grassy knoll making a bouquet of wild flowers and listening to the lark trilling its tuneful song.—*Nash Grove.*

THE COUNTRY HOLIDAY.

"God who has made the Daisies."

This phrase, combining piety and poetry, is a fitting introduction to the few words we have to say on the short and hasty converse with Nature which our late President was wont to call the Children's Annual Jollification. The daisy is suggestive of green fields and blue sky, ministers pleasure to the general heart of humanity, is a great favourite with childhood, and a memento of our Father's care; for

"if God so clothes the grass of the field, will He not much more clothe you?" was the pointed moral of the Son of man.

Lord Shaftesbury had so much of the child-nature, and so much pity for its suppression in thousands of little ones who passed their lives in fetid and sunless courts, that, when "the winter was over and gone, and the time of the singing of birds was come," his practice was to write a *billet doux* to a benevolent public on behalf of his little ones, and he did not write in vain. His *Last Letter* possesses such touching interest that its reproduction needs no apology. In it *he* being dead *yet speaketh.*

"Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall, W.C.

"May I repeat my customary appeal, at this season of the year, in aid of a fund to provide the Committee with the means of giving the poor children of many of the Ragged Schools a day in the country.

"*It is proposed in addition to give a fortnight's change of air to as many as possible of the convalescent or enfeebled children specially needing it, and for this purpose a country cottage has been secured.*

"The number who will thus obtain this great moral and physical benefit, either for the shorter or the longer period, will depend upon the response to this appeal, which I earnestly commend to your generous sympathy. "SHAFTESBURY."

Since this letter was penned a second Home has been provided. Home No. 1 is situated on Thursley Common, near Godalming, Surrey, and Home No. 2 at East Grinstead, Sussex. One of these can accommodate twenty and the other forty children, besides which kindly help has been generously given by Miss Courtauld, of Halstead, Essex, who for several years has planted-out many poor weakly children in cottages contiguous to her own home.

This year J. E. Gordon, Esq., a member of the Committee, kindly penned the following letter, he having had considerable experience in this form of philanthropy:—

DEAR SIR, *Holiday House.*

Allow me to ask for your help towards the Country Homes which have been opened by then ion for the town-bred children of our streets and lanes.

A week, and even a fortnight, in the fresh air and glorious freedom of Surrey or Kent has proved one of the most valuable boons ever secured for our neglected little ones.

The change from dust, heat, noise and rabble, to our quiet cottage life is eagerly prized by our bairns, and is indeed a transformation

scene that can never be forgotten by them. It proves to child and parent that the teacher is no pedant, but is seeking to educate body, soul, and spirit in sympathy with the natural wants and feelings of true children.

The Union are prepared to increase this good work in proportion to the help sent in by the friends of little folk, and while all ranks of society spend freely on their own annual holiday, none will be more happy than those who know that their sympathy has secured for Christ's little ones a share in this simple joy.

Believe me, yours very truly,

J. E. GORDON.

THE COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

A Day in the Country

has become — and rightly — an established institution. Most of the Local Committees of the 190 London Ragged Schools and Missions, with their muster-roll of 50,000 children, are able to collect the funds for this expected holiday. But some of them are unable to do this, and others require assistance: so to prevent disappointment, for more than thirty years good Lord Shaftesbury was wont to plead for funds—and never in vain—to enable the Committee of the Ragged School Union to gather up these arrears, and to see that none of the children of his beloved Ragged Schools were deprived of their treat.

Last year by this means over 1,600 children enjoyed a delightful day in Bushey Park, besides subsidies being given to many of the other Ragged Schools.

For some years also—as intimated in Mr. Gordon's letter—a goodly number (it was over 600 last year) of the weakly ailing children have been singled out for the more permanent benefit of

A Whole Fortnight in the Country.

The country cottages have been used, and in addition the Committee have secured the possession of two houses as Holiday Homes, the one on a wild lovely common in Surrey, and the other in a beautiful part of Sussex. Here, already, successive fortnightly relays of sixty children are being sent to their lasting physical and moral benefit.

The Local Committees and, when possible, the parents share in the cost, which is about five shillings per week for each child, and thus the pleasure is widened, and the expense of the holiday distributed.

JOHN KIRK, *Secretary.*

Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall, W.C.

Ragged School Union Holiday Homes.

A very interesting meeting convened by A. Jepson, Esq., and presided over by the Hon. and Rev. Talbot Rose, M.A., was recently held at the Portman Institute, 37, Baker Street, when J. E. Gordon, Esq., gave a description of a branch of the work carried on by the Ragged School Union—viz., the Holiday Homes in the country for children of poor parents. This work was first started in 1878, by sending one or two children who from sickness and other causes required a change of air.

The work was found to be so beneficial that the Ragged School Union have taken a large house on Thursley Common, capable of receiving thirty children, and another at East Grinstead, which has room for twenty-five. Dr. Cory, from the East of London, emphasised the importance of these Homes. Mr. John Kirk, of the Ragged School Union, made an earnest appeal for cast-off garments, shoes, or anything suitable for children's use, as after the wear and tear in the country the children presented a sorry plight when they returned, their slight and ragged clothes not being able to withstand the rough usage of bush and briar when in the country. The Hon. Chairman invited the company not only to take a collecting box or card for family weekly collections, but also to ask their friends to assist in the good work of sending sick and delicate children into the country for a fortnight's holiday.

OPENING OF "THE GEORGE HOLLAND DOVECOTE."

"Kind Hearts are more than Coronets."

On Tuesday afternoon, May 18th, H.R.H. Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, opened the third cottage of the "Homes for the Weary and Drooping." These are situated on Lady Ashburton's estate in the Stroud Green Road, midway between Woodside and Shirley, and have been erected by the munificence of Lady Ashburton for the accommodation of the children of the George Yard Ragged School Mission, Whitechapel. They are built in three blocks; the first, the "Mary Baring Nest," was built in 1883; the "Louisa Lady Ashburton Rest," in 1884; and the last, the "George Holland Dovecote," just opened by Her Royal Highness, completes the block. They are brick-built, in the ordinary villa style, contain about ten rooms each, and appear most admirably adapted to the purposes to which they are applied. The "Gordon Hall," an iron building, situate beside the Homes, was erected in 1885, and is used for religious services, &c. Over the entrance to the road on the opening

COUNTRY HOLIDAY HOMES for the benefit of weakly children, parents, and others, in connection with Mr. G. Holland's Ragged Schools and Mission. The gift of Lady Ashburton.

day was erected an arch, on which were the inscriptions, "Welcome to H.R.H. Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck," and "Glory to God in the highest." On the reverse of this was the inscription, "Thanks for your visit." The ceremony was conducted under a large marquee. In front were two supports, containing flags and banners, and the inscription, "May the Blessing of the Lord rest upon Louisa Lady Ashburton." There was a large and distinguished company present to greet Her Royal Highness, besides a large number of poorer persons. Amongst those present were the Hon. Henry Noel. M.P., and Lady Noel, Lady Radstock, the Dowager Lady Ailsa, the Hon. Misses E. and A. Waldegrave, Miss Inge, Mr. George Holland, the Rev. Henry Glover (Vicar of Addiscombe), the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Messrs. H. R. Williams, John Kirk, and R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, and many others. On the arrival of H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck, who was accompanied by the Princess Victoria, Lord W. and Lady Compton, Lady Ashburton, and Lady Hobart, loud cheers were given. The distinguished visitors having been seated, a bouquet was handed to Her Royal Highness.

After the opening hymn, the Rev. Henry Glover offered prayer.

Mr. George Holland read a statement concerning the Homes and the munificence of Lady Louisa Ashburton, who had built them. They are for the accommodation of children, men and women, alternately, who are in feeble health, and of respectable married women and their infants; besides which, an iron building had been erected on the ground, standing side by side with the cottages, which meets the religious needs of those staying at the Homes; and also for providing for the neighbouring poor Evangelistic Services, Temperance Meetings, Sunday Schools, Bands of Hope, Prayer Meetings, and Library.

The Rev. Marcus Rainsford then delivered an earnest exhortation.

Lady Ashburton, whose rising was received with cheers and loud applause, said she had desired to say a few words. Although she was quite unaccustomed to that sort of public speaking she had, on behalf of all those friends present and herself, to thank Her Royal Highness for coming there. Full as her life was of ceremonies, Her Royal Highness most willingly and quickly acceded to their request when she heard that it was for the good of the people of the East End of London. Nothing could give her (Lady Ashburton) more pain than when her name was mentioned in connection with Homes, for she was only a steward of God to do His work. She did not want her name to be mixed up with it, for she wanted it to be a home for children, and should be glad if her name could disappear from it altogether.

Mr. G. Holland's Ragged Schools and Mission. The gift of Lady Ashburton.

The Doxology was sung, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Serres.

Her Royal Highness then walked to the new building, and having formally opened the cottage, inspected it thoroughly, expressing her entire approval of the various arrangements therein. The cottage contains nine or ten rooms. Most of the rooms are arranged as bedrooms, some for adults and the others for the infants, the bassinettes in the rooms being very much admired. There is also a spacious kitchen, with kitchener, &c. There are also two bath rooms, one for adults and another "tiny one" for the infants. Her Royal Highness also inspected the earlier cottages, the "Mary Baring Rest" for children, the "Louisa Ashburton Rest," and the "Gordon Hall," which was draped with some of the curiously-shaped and many-coloured Chinese flags taken by General Gordon himself, which had been kindly lent by the Committee of the Gravesend Ragged School.

Her Royal Highness next returned to the "George Holland Dovecote," where were presented to her, on behalf of the cottage, the donkey and panniers, presented by the children of Norwood, and a rustic chair. Lady Ashburton here called for three cheers for Mr. Holland for his indefatigable zeal in the work, which were heartily given. Her Royal Highness then returned to the large marquee, where a large number of poor from the East End of London had been seated at four tables to a substantial meal of tea, ham, beef, cake, &c., which had been generously provided by Lady Ashburton. Her Royal Highness and the Princess Victoria then drove off, amidst cheers, with Lady Ashburton to Ashburton House, thence to go by train from East Croydon.

The South Norwood Temperance Band performed suitatable music at intervals.

Messrs. H. R. Williams, J. Kirk, and R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, attended, not only to witness the pleasing ceremony, but to show their hearty appreciation of the great service rendered by Lady Ashburton to the Ragged School cause generally, in thus befriending and aiding the noble work associated with the name of G orge Holland of Whitechapel. The hearty congratulations of Ragged School workers everywhere will be given to Mr. Holland in possessing such a delightful adjunct to his London work. It would be obviously impossible for every mission to be so privileged. But it may be remarked that what has been so kindly done here for one institution and its contiguous poor, the Ragged School Union are doing for the rest of London by the establishment of Homes to which children from all the schools, on certain conditions, are admissible.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

Held in Exeter Hall, Monday, May 10*th*, 1886.

A crowded and enthusiastic audience, good singing, bright, happy faces thronging the platform, and telling pointed addresses; such were the features of our anniversary. The good Earl, our honoured President, has been called to his reward; but the work he loved remains, and is being carried on heartily as ever. Nor was our new President able to be present, his responsible duties in Ireland precluded his coming to London. In his place, however, we had the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Iddesleigh, who came accompanied by his lady. His lordship not only presided, but manifested the deepest interest in the proceedings.

After the opening hymn, led by the large choir of prize-takers, the Rev. R. Oscar T. Thorpe, M.A., led in prayer.

Then followed a statement by the Secretary, Mr. John Kirk, who read a brief abstract of the Annual Report. The children sang, "I love to think of Jesus by the Sea," "Children of Light," and "The City Gates." After which came the prize distribution. This year 766 boys and girls from the following schools have won prizes for steadiness in their situations and good conduct, no one of the prize-takers having kept his or her place less than one year:—Amicable Row, 6 prizes; Brewer's Court, 7; Brunswick Street, 2; Butler's Place, 4; Camden Town, 11; Canal Road, 10; Castle Lane, 8; Chatham, 1; Chequer Alley, 13; Copperfield Road, 23; Crown Court, 7; Croydon, 3; Dartford, 4; Deptford, 1; Dove Row, 9; East Greenwich, 8; Ernest Street, 6; Field Lane, 32; Fox Court, 16; Gee Street, 1; George Yard, 52; Gibraltar Walk, 8; Gravesend, 8; Gray's Yard, 8; Grotto Passage, 3; Harrow Street, 10; Hatfield Street, 8; Henry Street, 12; Homerton, 2; Horseferry Road, 6; Johnson's Court, 7; John Street, Shacklewell, 2; Jurston Street, 11; Kentish Town, 10; Kimpton Road, 5; King Edward (The), 77; Lamb and Flag (The), 67; Lambeth, 31; Lansdowne Place, 10; London Street, Dockhead, 1; Lower Park Road, 2; Marigold Place, 21; Milton's Yard, 10; Morton Road, 16; Nelson Street, 20; Ogle Mews, 15; One Tun, 15; Parker Street, 6; Poplar, 2; Ranelagh Road, 6; Richmond Street, 9; Robert Street, 7; Rosemary Hall, 25; Rufford's Row, 8; Salmon's Lane, 2; St. James's Mission, 1; St. James's Place, 10; Sermon Lane, 11; Three Colt Street, 1; Tottenham Road, 7; Tower Street, 16; Twine Court, 2; Victory Place, 19; Vincent Street, 12; Wentworth Street, 2; West Greenwich, 4; Wilkes Street, 5; and Windsor, 2.—Total, 766 prizes.

Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, M.A.: There are certain meetings when it is a great advantage to stand upon terms of personal equality. Now here we are all, I believe, interested in this great work, and believers in the Lord Jesus Christ; let me therefore say "my Christian friends," and so start fair to begin with. Now I am asked to move the resolution, "That the Report," an abstract of which you have heard read, "be adopted

and circulated." I ask you to accept and adopt that resolution in no formal spirit, but with the fullest determination that you will do your utmost to circulate it to the widest extent possible.

Now I begin by congratulating the Ragged School Union and this meeting on two or three points. And the first is the universal interest awakened in this great work. Of that universal interest you have a sign in the fact mentioned in the Report that the Earl of Aberdeen has accepted the Presidency of the Union, and he, as you know, hails from the North; while the noble lord who is presiding at our meeting this evening belongs to the South. This I take it is a token of the interest felt in your work from North to South and from East to West throughout the land. And still further you have heard that our gracious sovereign, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, has been pleased to mark her appreciation of your labours by a generous gift. While, therefore, you have helpers from the humblest ranks of society and in all ranks up to the Sovereign of the Realm, you must feel that the nation is taking an interest in your work, and consequently you must be greatly encouraged.

There is real hope for a nation so long as the central part of it realises its responsibility in such matters. Therefore on these accounts I ask you to thank God and take courage.

And now two or three features in connection with the Report. I do not know if you were struck by the fact that so many of these young people have been lifted into positions of comparative comfort—that is to say, enabled to earn something sufficient for a livelihood. For example, the shoeblacks, as we have heard, are enabled to earn an average of nearly £31 per annum for each boy. That is very remarkable when you remember whence these boys are drawn, and that they have generally been considered dependent on society rather than helpful.

Then another feature which struck me was the Penny Savings Banks, in which over £9,000 have been deposited by some eighteen thousand depositors, many of them doubtless very little children. Yet taking the average they have laid aside about ten shillings per head. That is remarkable when you remember that the Chancellor of the Exchequer speaks of our people depositing an average of about seventeen shillings each. I regard it as a matter for congratulation that we have been enabled to induce such habits of thrift as lead these young people to lay by so largely.

Now there are other features of great interest which require close observation and attention on the part of those studying the problem of the neglected classes.

First, there is, you will observe, an almost unlimited number and variety of agencies. I have been absolutely astounded in trying to form a fair conception of the work carried on by the amazing variety of operations. Now as regards the children—I may take it that a large proportion of those helped are either orphans or practically so—worse than orphans in many cases. Now towards such the Ragged School Union takes up the position of father and mother, supplying the love and

attention, and counsel and guidance which wise parents would seek to afford. Just consider for a moment what is being done by these Ragged Schools. Starting with the idea of teaching the children on Sundays, and in particular in spiritual knowledge, and I thank God that is still the grand idea of the whole work, for by it it is intended the children should be brought to the knowledge of God. That was the starting point, and it still is the central thought and animating impulse of the whole, and it has been largely used of God in bringing many to Him as the Most Blessed Father. But while beginning thus you have not been content; but have pressed forward in many useful ways, supplying just what these children were found to need most. You have educated and trained them, given them the elements of a sound and useful education—taught them to amuse themselves, provided recreation classes and healthy literature, taught them how to read and what to read; and formed in them a true spirit of self-support, or real manliness and womanliness, which will mould them into good and useful citizens. The change you have thus effected is manifest this evening—these well-dressed, well-deported children with happy beaming faces bear few traces of that miserable life into which, but for your labours, they might have sunk. There is hope, I say, great hope for our land when these and thousands whom they represent are thus transformed and elevated into well-behaved, respectable, industrious young people.

And now another feature in the Society's work. It is to me a matter for deep and heartfelt gratitude to God that, raising up the Board Schools to do their own special work, He has not permitted the Ragged School enterprise to dwindle away. There were, at one time, those who considered it would do so; that the Board Schools would obviate the necessity for Ragged School work. It has not been so, and we are justified in maintaining that Ragged Schools are now more than ever necessary. On that position we are thoroughly prepared to take our stand. We are gathered here as a body of Christians, with the love of the Lord Jesus Christ in our hearts; and knowing that love, we desire to give the knowledge to others. Now while I thank God for the mental, and in many ways excellent education in the Board Schools, I say that we feel strongly the necessity for religious teaching. And that religious teaching it is the leading feature of the Ragged Schools to impart. The whole idea of Ragged Schools is that neglected children should receive moral, social, and Christian knowledge, and sound home training. With more favoured children that which may be lacking in the schools can be supplied at home, but with the class of children you reach it is not so, therefore Ragged Schools are absolutely necessary, if the children are to be trained for the highest usefulness in this world, and also for the life beyond.

Again, I am not at all sure that much of the education in the Board Schools is of the character wanted to teach these children how to earn their bread. We want practical men and women, not highly educated, but fitted to occupy the position in which God has been pleased to place

them—fitted to become industrious, wage-earning, sober citizens. Now while we give them in the Ragged Schools a good English education, we are making them the best kind of citizens.

Now one word about the great spiritual reason for supporting and extending Ragged School effort. I doubt not a large proportion of those I am addressing are practically engaged in this work. My dear Christian friends and I enter, as it were, into true brotherhood here; I think of this noble army of over three thousand Christian men and women engaged actively in this glorious work in this city, and I say, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." You have become, as it were, fathers and mothers to these thousands of children of whom we have heard. I trust, I believe you seek to be not merely teachers with regard to mental culture and secular training, but to train them for eternity. You are doing this blessed work as those who have entered into the fulness of the blessing of the glorious Gospel. You are doing it as followers of Christ, and not merely as followers, for even infidels and sceptics are prepared to avow themselves followers of Jesus in His purity and character, and in His philanthropy and social beneficence; but you do not stay there. You are followers of Christ, as those who with Him have passed spiritually through death and resurrection. Risen with Christ, and knowing something of that blessed newness of life, you rejoice to believe that God delights to save. Therefore it is you seek to bring these children to the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ, that they too may realise the forgiveness of sins and become, by His grace, new creatures in Christ Jesus. It is such men and women as these we want; and while I thank God for the number of those already engaged in the work, I trust that even from this meeting there may come forth many more, conscious of the life-giving power of the risen Christ, and eager to become His messengers to those who know Him not. We want more of such men and women, and may God send us more—men and women who will give themselves to the blessed work not merely as philanthropists or social reformers, but as servants of the living God, who in sincerity and in truth will declare what great things God hath done for their souls, and what He is ready to do for all those who put their trust in Him. Thus may we, in the midst of political, social, and moral difficulties, confidently expect that by this glorious Society and the work of its teachers, He will bring glory to His name. With gratitude for what has been done by such means, I look forward with hope to the results yet to be achieved. I pray that each of us may at the last hear the Master's words, "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

HENRY SPICER, Esq., M.P.: My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I shall be understood, I have no doubt, by you, sir, as an old parliamentary hand, when I say I am glad to-night to be able to stand, free from the bitterness and passion of political controversy, on this platform and say that, however important the matters on which we differ, here at any rate we are at one in the desire to fashion our

own lives after the pattern of our Master, and to do what we can for the extending of our Redeemer's kingdom. I am glad also on this occasion, when for the first time I speak in Exeter Hall, it is in connection with the Ragged School Union. I love Ragged School work. It is more than twenty years since I commenced Ragged School work, and I can honestly say—and I say it not from a feeling of pride, but for the encouragement of others—that as an old Ragged School teacher and superintendent in East London I have found that the work has been its own exceeding great reward. I know we are told the work is very arduous, and that many weary in it. I think but little of the Ragged School teacher in whose heart does not swell a feeling of great joy and deep thankfulness as he sees his children growing up around him, and sees in their changed and altered lives the results of his labour. And, moreover, I maintain that great as is the good the work does to others, still greater is the good it does the teacher himself or herself. In teaching others he learns much himself. I confess that the discipline and effort required night after night in trying to interest and gain the attention of rough lads has been of inestimable value to myself; and the experience gained in managing 500 boys in Nichol Street has been no slight advantage in more public life. I know quite well that young men are ambitious (and they are not good for much if they are not), then let me recommend them to do thoroughly well what they have undertaken in some school hidden from the public eye, and in doing that work truly and well they will fit themselves for other and wider work to which they may be called; in the humbler work they will find no unfitting preparation for public work beyond.

Now, in standing here, I cannot help remembering that a dozen years ago I was one of the Committee of the Ragged School Union, and I am glad to find that many of my old colleagues are still engaged in the leadership of this work; but there are notable gaps. Some have been called hence to their reward. I will say nothing of the loss sustained by the death of Lord Shaftesbury. No greater loss could have occurred, but to other and abler men I leave it to speak of him. I would rather refer to others not so widely known. I sympathise with the Ragged School Union in the loss of such workers as Pearson and Brooker. I remember well the painstaking and persevering labour of the one, and the bright, hearty, cheery spirit of the other. We think of these and others like them who have gone, but, as the Report reminds us, "the workers fall, but the work goes on." I have always observed that if a work has life and go in it, the workers may fall, but others will rise to take it up. I want to say this especially, that my belief is there never was a time in which the work of Ragged Schools was more important and more fruitful than it is now. Since I left the Committee of the Ragged School Union I have been taking an active share in the work of the London School Board, and I think I have seen as much of the inside work of the School Board as anybody on this platform, and I believe that, taking it all and all, the religious teaching in the Board Schools is as

good as that in any public elementary schools in the country. But granting this, and while I maintain a noble work is being done, I am thankful for the great and good work of such a Society as this. We of the School Board cannot by any possibility do all that is required; we are confined within the narrow limits of an Act of Parliament—right enough for the special objects sought, but leaving ample room for your work in the religious culture of these children. To this religious training I ask the special attention of the Ragged School Union, and I ask it because no other society can do the work so well and so easily. You have a hold of the children as no one else has, and your influence is peculiarly great. You have never been too straight-laced in your work; you have tried to make it thoroughly elastic in securing the children's good. If you look at the picture of the Ragged School tree you will see what I mean, and you will agree with me as you follow out the various branches, and see how the improvement of the children is sought, not only religiously, but in other directions. We hear a good deal in these days about recreative classes, but we old Ragged School teachers knew all about such work many years ago. If we had not made such efforts to interest our scholars we should never have got the children to attend. If we had not mingled recreation with instruction we should not have kept the children as long as we often did. I can well remember, and it occurs to me by way of illustration, when some rough lads in the East of London, having got a little money and a holiday, went off to spend it at the Crystal Palace. And what do you think they did? Left the Palace some hours before they need do so, and before the round of amusements were exhausted, and that simply in order to meet their teacher at a week evening class in our school. If she had not learned the secret of interesting them, would they ever have left the Crystal Palace in order to attend the class? No, no. Well, then, we do need recreative classes, and I would urge on you that wherever you can you should bring this recreation to bear, remembering it has a most valuable effect, not only in gaining an influence over your scholars, but also in interesting them in the class work and in teaching them how rationally to enjoy themselves. The Board Schools cannot do this work as you can; I trust you will be enabled to carry it on thoroughly well, unifying your work as far as possible, and bringing it into one focus—the real and highest good of the children. Now there is one thing that Ragged School teachers have never lost, and that is faith in the children. Doubtless some of them are very bad and depraved, but we never lose hope of them. I suppose, as chairman of the Industrial Schools Committee of the London School Board, I have seen as much of juvenile depravity as most men, but I have never lost faith in a child. I have learned his badness is usually due to his surroundings; and removed from these, and better taught, bad as he may be, there is yet hope. Both in the Ragged School work and the industrial work I have known children changed from the worst into true, strong, Chris-

tian men and women. Therefore, I say, we must not lose faith in the children, however unpromising they may at first appear. Place them in a fair position, give them a fair chance, above all teach them the love of God, and they will grow up well and reward your pains and toil.

I agree with every word my predecessor has said with regard to the need for a Christian spirit running through the whole work. It is because I feel the need of this Christian spirit I urge the support of the Ragged School Union; this work must be done by the members of the Christian church. To such my call would be, *On to the work, on to the work!* We want not merely three thousand, though we are right glad of these, but thirty thousand teachers, if the work is to be done as it ought to be done. (Applause.)

The resolution was put to the meeting by the Chairman, and unanimously adopted. The children sang "Gathering Home," and "We hail thee, O our Fatherland," after which the second resolution, "That the work be strengthened and extended," was moved by

MARK KNOWLES, Esq.: At half-past three this afternoon, I was in the company of one of the ablest newspaper writers of the day, and when I told him I was going to speak at the meeting of the Ragged School Union he said, "The Ragged School Union! Oh, that is an association for teaching poor children to stop where they are and be thankful for it." I corrected my friend on this point, and showed him it was an institution for teaching poor children to rise from the position they are in, and not to be content to remain there. I wish I could have brought my friend here; for if he could have looked in the happy faces of these children, he could have had no doubt whatever that we are doing them real good, that the children are perfectly happy and we are equally happy with them, and that we are giving them just the teaching which will enable them to rise to a better position than their parents have occupied.

Well, I am asked to submit a resolution that this work be strengthened and extended, and there is no one in this hall who will not, I am sure, lend a helping hand in this glorious work on behalf of thousands of poor children, of whom the 700 in the gallery behind are but representatives. We teach these children the truths of religion, and that is very important; but we also teach them that which will enable them to earn their bread-and-butter, and no one can doubt that also is very important. That is what ought to be done, and it is just what we are doing. There is not a child behind me who has not the opportunity of learning how to get his or her bread-and-butter through the Ragged Schools.

Speaking as I do in the presence of three thousand persons, I must confess that I myself sprang from the poorest ranks, and that I have blacked boots for a penny at the street corner. (Great applause.) I thank God for my mother, who, widow as she was, did for me what the teachers of the Ragged Schools are doing for many thousands of poor children, fatherless and motherless, or even worse: gave me—and you are giving these—some sound, sensible teaching, something which

will be of real use in the battle of life. My mother could not teach me geology, Latin, or Greek, but she taught me how to stitch, to weave, and to do a lot of other useful things; and although I knew no language but my own until I was forty-three years of age, yet I owe all my success to her early teaching. I have heard of those whose education began with Latin and Greek and finished in the gutter; I began brushing boots, and now, at fifty-four, am a barrister-at-law. All this, with God's blessing, I owe to my mother, who taught me, "It is not labour that dignifies the man, but the man who dignifies the labour." What my mother taught me, the Ragged School teachers are teaching these children; therefore I warmly support the work of the Union. I ask you to sympathise with and love these children; and I am sure every one of you would just be as ready to shake hands with the poorest child here as with the Duke of Westminster; and in so doing you will help to lay the foundation of their future success in life.

I would remind you, too, that in asking you to help us, I am asking you to help a work abounding in fruit. There are certain Christian efforts in which men see very little results—all honour to these men who are brave enough to fight on simply because right is right—but this is totally different work. In taking up these ragged outcasts, whether without fathers and mothers, or having them and in a yet worse state, in taking them up and training them to do their duty in the life to which God calls them, in putting before them the love of the blessed Saviour, in teaching them to use rightly the brains God has given them, to see that their heads are screwed on the right way, and not twisted round by that horrible drink—(applause)—for you go in, I know, for total abstinence,—in doing all this you are doing not only a grand work for the future, but also for the present, a work in which you see splendid results—results which may well stir you to go on with increased determination and zeal.

Now I maintain, and facts prove it, that however much has been done, still more remains to be done. No doubt everybody expected that years ago the School Boards would have done away with this class of children, but they have not. I stand here not only as one from the ranks, but also as one in close association with School Board work, and I say the School Board cannot altogether reach these children, nor do I think they have attempted it. Work for the Ragged School teachers! There never was more of it. You cannot go through some quarters of the East End of London without jumping over it. Work to do! You cannot get out of the way of it. If you have love to God, if you have hearts to feel for the suffering, just go, you will find plenty of work in every Ragged School, and God will bless you and bless your work.

Work to do! Yes, and it is work we mean to do. It is work, as we have already heard from Mr. Spicer, that is worth doing; it is grand, fruitful, and glorious work. How often does a Ragged School worker meet some great, strong, comfortable fellow who says, "Bless you and your work! It was in your school

I learnt how to earn my bread; I owe to it all I am now."

Pardon another personal reference, but really it will illustrate this point, and will, I believe, encourage many of you. The other day, at Malvern, I gave part of my early history. I told how in '38 my widowed mother was three whole days without a grain of food in the house, when a Christian lady came and gave her three tickets for soup. A very little thing that may seem to some of you, but I heard my mother frequently refer to that as the turning-point in our family life. Three rows from the front in the Malvern audience, where I told this story, sat an aged lady, who the moment I had finished came and said, "Mr. Knowles, I am Miss Yates, now Mrs. White, and it was I who had the joy of doing that little act of charity. Only this day, in one of the slums of Malvern, I have been grossly insulted, and I came here feeling I had served God for naught. It has seemed as if long years have been without apparent result, and I was bowed down. But as I heard your story I have taken heart again, and shall continue with fresh vigour doing what I can." (Applause.) I believe with all my heart that many of you may take fresh courage to-night. Your labour is not in vain in the Lord. You may sometimes see little fruit, but be assured the blessing is upon you, and your work shall yet be found fruitful in blessing to the children and glory to God.

Rev. HUGH MCINTOSH, M.A.: I cannot quite claim to be a *protégé* of the Ragged School, but I have no less love for Ragged School work than my friend who has spoken. I cannot claim that honour, but I claim the honour of being the son of a working man, who by precept and example taught me that an honest man is the noblest work of God. I have pleasure in seconding this resolution because I know something, and have seen something, of Ragged School work. Some of the happiest Christmas mornings I have had have been spent in giving addresses in Ragged Schools, and I could scarcely have a more attentive and appreciative audience. I have had the privilege of being present on one occasion referred to in the Report, when a royal princess opened a Ragged School in Deptford, and I had the honour of speaking on behalf of the children and expressing their gratitude to H.R.H. Princess Louise for her kindness in performing the ceremony. On that occasion the Marquis of Lorne made reference to Dr. Guthrie, who, if not the founder of Ragged Schools, was certainly one of their most powerful advocates. I well remember hearing that distinguished preacher in one of his last sermons —on the text, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, because it is the power of God unto salvation" —sketch the remarkable results he had seen amongst the poorest and most ignorant from the Gospel by the Ragged Schools. He declared, and we declare, there is no cause to be ashamed of such a Gospel which produces such results; and that Gospel the Ragged School teacher carries to the neglected and untutored children of the slums. Let me mention one or two

reasons why we claim support for this glorious work.

First I claim it because we are men, men to whom the sweetest word is home; and I claim your sympathy on behalf of children who know little and have known little of the sweetness of home, of the tenderness of father or mother. To many of them these words have been but terrifying sounds: father, one who reeled home mad with drink to abuse his children; mother, one who often poisoned her infant at the breast with gin. We claim that you should support nobly a work which aims at teaching these children what such words mean. I rejoice that our beloved Queen has been pleased to indicate her warm approval of this work by supporting it as she has done by her gift and patronage; by such practical sympathy with the poorest of her people she shows herself the mother of her people, so deservedly beloved. May each one of us follow her example by extending our sympathy to those who so much need it.

Secondly, I claim support for it because we are Christians. I believe one of the strongest pleas on behalf of our common Christianity is to be found in such evidences of love, because it comes from Him who is love, who came to seek and save the lost; because there is in it so much of God and God's love it must be superhuman and from above. It is the overflowing of the heart of Divine love, as seen in Christian men and women who, like their Lord, seek to save the lost in our Ragged Schools, that declares above everything else our faith is Divine.

We hear much in various ways of modern doubt, but where did any one ever hear of scepticism building a Ragged School or teaching ragged children? The man who does not believe there is a great Father of the universe is not likely to cherish any such tender feeling towards perishing children. The man who looks up and calls God Father, finds his heart drawn out to such. And herein we find as nowhere else an effectual answer to the sneers of infidelity. Ragged Schools are a proof of the Divine origin of Christianity. What has unbelief done in comparison? Nothing of the kind is to be seen. We have great and valuable arguments for the Christian faith—Butler's Analogy, Paley's Evidences, and Dr. Chalmers's writings; but greater than all these is the proof supplied in deeds of kindness and works of self-sacrifice shown by those who follow the example of their Lord and Master in seeking and saving the lost, and in the experimental evidence furnished thereby of the divine adaption of the Gospel to all the needs of sinful men. That is the kind of argument that tells. These 700 children here beginning now the songs of eternity—songs which shall mingle by-and-by with the songs of angels—this is one effectual argument for our Christian faith.

I rejoice, too, that in such work as that of Ragged Schools there is a marvellous bond of unity between Christians of various denominations and diverse Church fellowships. Our divisions have been frequently the jest of the scoffer and sceptic—but here is a grand answer. True we are divided on certain points of doctrine and practice; but in the cause of suffering humanity we are one.

We know of one remedy, and we are united in applying it. However much we may differ in some things we are not divided with regard to the grand essentials of the Christian faith, and in seeking the glory of God and the good of our fellows. The Ragged Schools prove that fact.

There is a third claim which appeals to us as patriots. You have heard references to the social state of the country, and we rejoice to know these Christian men and women have been working among the poor with the best results on the social condition of the land. We are told we live on the top of a slumbering volcano, that there is a power at work among the masses which at any moment might spring up and sweep away order and society before it. We have been told by those who have studied closely the subject that but for the teaching and practice of Christian love we should ere this have felt the terrible power of social discontent. But for the Christian Church and such efforts as the Ragged Schools who can tell what might be the future of our country?

We have heard something of the Board Schools. I believe they are doing a great work; but for all that the Ragged Schools are not merely supplementary in providing Christian teaching, but also in reaching children the Board Schools cannot reach. Remember if we do not teach the lower classes there are others ready enough to do it. Infidelity is making great efforts to corrupt and destroy the very humblest classes. If we sow not the good seed of the Word, the enemy will sow tares of atheism and socialism which will bring forth a sad crop of hatred, misery, and disorder.

You will observe that the Ragged School tree is rooted in the Bible. This Grand Old Mission has God's word on which to rest. You remember when our Monarch was asked by an African prince, "What is the secret of England's greatness?" she handed him a Bible with the words, "That is the secret of Britain's greatness." So the Bible is the secret of Ragged School success; it is based on the Bible, and derives its strength from the word of God. Who can tell the debt London owes to these three thousand workers — would they were multiplied—who give time, money, and strength day after day, and year after year, with out fee or reward, to this Christian labour? And it is not only quantity but intensity and quality; the work is well and nobly done; and it is worthy of the heartiest support. Let all show the depth of their sympathy by the abundance of their liberality to this great and glorious enterprise. The next best thing to personal service is that we should give liberally and regularly to support the good work being done.

The children sang "The Land o' the Leal" and "The Whistling Farmer Boy," to the great delight of the audience.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Iddesleigh: I have been asked to say a few words of encouragement to those assembled here; and I shall briefly address first the grown-up people, and then the children.

In speaking to the adults I sup-

pose I am speaking to a body of persons more or less directly connected with the work of Ragged Schools. I believe the majority here present contribute money, labour, time, and personal effort to the promotion of the good cause. I congratulate the Society on the success of the cause to which it has devoted itself; and of that success this evening has been a striking proof.

But although our first sentence is one of rejoicing and thankfulness, our next must be of a more mournful character. Met as we are on the occasion of the first anniversary since the death of the Earl of Shaftesbury, we cannot but recall the great loss we have sustained in the death of that eminent philanthropist, who so long was President of the Ragged School Union. This is not the first time I have had the pleasure of standing on this platform. I well remember that when I stood here before it was by the side of the Earl of Shaftesbury, whose name will ever be revered in the Ragged Schools. Now I am thankful I have been brought into communication with your work, and that I have seen something of the spirit and zeal with which it is conducted, and heard something of the success attending it. There have sometimes been dissensions, and we have heard their echoes this evening, between Board Schools and Ragged Schools. But we must not forget the great difference there is between the work of educationists proper and that of Ragged School teachers. The real and sole object of the School Board system is to promote the great work of the education of the children of this country; and its officials were rather puzzled and annoyed at finding there were classes of children whom they were unable to touch, numbers of the poorer classes for whom they could do nothing, because they could not get them into their schools. They saw these children who are now in your schools, but they did not know how to deal with them; they looked on them as impediments to the working of their system, and they forgot it was the love for these very children and the desire to bring them to a knowledge of God and their Saviour, and to lead them to better things, that led to efforts such as those in the earlier part of this century by John Pounds and others (long before Board Schools were thought of). It was in that way the great education movement took origin.

There is no doubt that the educationists made great mistakes at the outset. I remember when I first entered Parliament I was very much interested in this question. I remember very well when an endeavour was made to obtain from the Council of Education some facilities for such schools as yours; but the facilities were refused because the department regarded the children you sought to help as the rubbish and refuse of the streets. Their ideas as to the existence of a class who would not or could not come to the schools were hazy, they regarded such children as either paupers or criminals. It was very difficult indeed to bring them to understand that certain classes really existed in considerable numbers—not being criminals and not paupers

—who could not be induced or compelled in the ordinary way to attend school; a sort of "street-Arab" class on whose behalf it was necessary to make special arrangements, as, for example, giving the children food, an arrant heresy in the eyes of thorough-going educationists such as those I refer to. They had not then discovered that classes of children were to be found for whom it was essential that food should be provided, in order that they might have sufficient bodily strength to pursue the most elementary studies. Those who were reproached for endeavouring to provide for their bodily wants might well have replied in the words of the Duke of Wellington, who, when one complimented him on his generalship, said, "Well, I do believe I know how to feed an army," meaning thereby that in the proper support of an army lay one great secret of its success.

Well, by-and-by these things began to be understood better; the work was to be done, and it was being done by Ragged Schools, and could be done by no other. So it has developed and grown, and continues to grow. Of course there is one very important part of your work which could not effectually be done by any official body of government schools, and that is the great work of bringing souls to Christ. (Applause.) That is a right and proper object for the Christian Church to aim at, but it can scarcely be regarded as coming within the range of governmental schemes. I am sure that this is just the one great object that has led so many to devote themselves to the work of Ragged Schools. Your teachers labour on under much discouragement and bodily discomfort and weariness, sustained by their ardent desire of sowing in the young hearts the seeds of eternal life.

Now when I regard the work done by Ragged Schools, I am inclined to ask, What if that work had not been done? What if our poorer population, increasing rapidly as it does, had grown up without any religious knowledge or secular teaching such as you give? Suppose generation after generation of these children had grown up in ignorance and vice, forsaken of God and man, what, to-day, would be the condition of the great mass of London? As one familiar with the farmers' saying, "One year's seeding is seven years' weeding," I say the condition of things would have been appalling beyond description. Therefore it is, remembering such facts, I thank God for the good and noble and holy work which Ragged Schools have done.

And now I turn to say a few words to the children. Now, children, it has given you happiness, and it has given a great pleasure to us all, to see your happy faces and hear your merry songs. You see how many of your teachers and others are interested in your well-doing. You rejoiced and cheered when you saw your teachers carrying away your prizes for you. I am sure I wondered how the ladies could carry so very heavy loads as some of your prizes were. I suppose it is because they are accustomed to bear the heavy load of keeping order and maintaining influence in their classes. I am sure there is a spirit of emulation among the schools as to who shall win the most prizes, and your teachers did not mind the heavy load because

the heavier it was the better it showed that their school had done. I remember an institution in France in which the boys lived in a number of separate houses. A system of marks for good conduct and scholarship was kept up, and the house in which the boys had done best had the privilege of having the flag of honour flying at the top of the house during the month. The boys were very proud of having the flag for their house, and so every one did his best to get his house to the top of the list. Now I am sure you each like to see your own school doing well, and you will do your best by good conduct and steadiness to bring it to the top. You must feel, I am sure, grateful for the kindness shown you by those teachers who work so hard with no object save the glory of God and love for you. I believe this feeling of gratitude will induce you to endeavour to do your very best all the year through. Remember that if you try to make a fair use of what you have, and do your best where you are, by-and-by you may make further advances; and remember this too, you must put your own heart into your own work, for nobody can be saved by the work of others unless they put their own to it. If you look in the book of Proverbs you will find the saying, "Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags." Take care you get rid of sleepiness and drowsiness in your work.

Now you are objects of care and objects of interest to those around you; and I congratulate you that your friends are looking about to find you opportunities for pleasure as well as for learning. You have, for examp'e, the Holiday Home. (Cheers.) I think these Holiday Homes will be very pleasant indeed to you. You will get by means of these long enough visits in the country to know what the country is really like. A day in the country is sometimes very nice; but you don't get one hundredth part of the real benefits of the country unless you stay long enough to understand something about it. You don't, for example, know much about trees; but I hope when you go to these Holiday Houses you will take the opportunity of learning some new things and perhaps some new lessons about trees. You know a tree must have branches; a tree will not flourish without branches, and it does not lose strength by throwing out branches; on the contrary, it gains through its branches. Now that is true of an institution like this. Some one has drawn on our walls a picture of the Ragged School Tree. Well, all these branches which you see on that tree represent different kinds of work which the institution is doing for your good, and the institution is not weakened but strengthened by these branches. And that tree is rooted in the Bible. If it were not for the teaching of the Bible there would be no Ragged Schools. No tree can flourish or live without a good root; no more could your institutions.

Then you will see other things in the country besides trees. You will see weeds, and remember what I said a little while ago about weeds. If you let them come to seed they will give a lot of trouble. So there are weeds of various kinds in your hearts. Seek by the grace of God to pull them up before they come

to seed. It always strikes me as melancholy when I see the bodies and the souls of children cursed with evil ways and habits. Do you remember when our Lord was on earth He took a little child and said, "Unless you become as simple and innocent as this little child you cannot enter the kingdom of heaven"? He could not have taken for His model any child who was polluted by evil habits. In all you do, or think, or say, remember what He said and what you have been taught from His Word, and act as He would have you act. (Great applause.)

The Rev. Canon CADMAN moved a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, and this was seconded by Mr. J. WAKEFIELD MCGILL, hon. secretary of the Manchester City Mission. The CHAIRMAN briefly responded, and the proceedings concluded with the singing of "God save the Queen," and the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. BURMAN CASSIN, M.A.

RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION.

THE thirty-third annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall, on the evening of May 20th, under the presidency of Mr. George Williams.

Rev. Burman Cassin, M.A. (hon. secretary), read the report, which referred to the death of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who from the origin of the society fulfilled the duties of patron. On the low ground of public safety the society preferred a plea for support, seeing that by the means employed the dangerous classes as well as the destitute classes were effectually reached. The agents of the society were not ordained ministers of Christ, but simply laymen, who under the constraining influence of a God-inspired compassion, sought for the ignorant and those that were out of the way. In multiplied instances the superintendents of the mission-stations had rendered timely and important services to the people who attend their ministrations; while in cases of sickness their presence and counsel have been sought. Upward of 20,000 persons are brought under Gospel influences by the Mission services on the Lord's day.

The following details show the extent of the operations:—100 Sunday Services, gross attendance 10,024, average attendance 100; 63 Week-night Services, gross attendance 3,572, average attendance 56; 34 Children's Services, gross attendance 2,810, average attendance 82; 51 Sunday Schools, gross attendance 10,105, average attendance 185.

Rev. W. A. Blake (secretary) read the treasurer's statement, which showed receipts £553 5s. 0d., and disbursements £500 6s. 0d., which, together with a balance of £56 due to treasurer last year, left a deficiency of £3 on the year's account.

The Chairman said the society came into existence in 1853. There was an increase of nearly two millions of persons in the population of London in those thirty-three years. A vast number of destitute persons were among these. The closeness with which persons attend-

ing those mission-halls were reached was very beneficial to those persons. In some of the districts of the East-end of London, the attendance was only about two per cent. at the Established churches. The society had 100 mission-halls open every Sunday pouring out the blessed truth of God's Word. All that work had not been in vain. There was plenty of room for extension of the work, and he wished the income of the society was not £500 but £5,000.

Very effective speeches in support of the society's claims to public support were made by the Revs. W. J. Smith and G. D. Hooper, Colonel Puget, and Major Evered Poole.

A SACRED MEDITATION.

By R. R. Glover, Esq.

"My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me, and I give unto them Eternal Life."—John x. 27, 28.

These are wonderful words. Under the familiar imagery of a shepherd herding his flock, we have the relation of Jesus Christ to mankind set forth, and some of the mighty consequences which flow from it.

Let us look for a moment at the figure, and at the things symbolised by it.

1. *Christ the Shepherd of Humanity.*
2. *The listening ear.*
3. *The winsome voice.*
4. *The glad surrender.*
5. *The stupendous intimations "I know them," "I give unto them Eternal Life."*

1. *The Figure.*—It is a common one in almost every country. A lovely pastoral scene. A man watching over a flock of defenceless animals, exceptionally defenceless. The elements of the picture are fine in their contrast and in their suggestion of danger. There are the sheep incapable of flight or fight. There is the man, highest of God's creatures, able to defend, to devise, to scheme, to provide. The contrasts are striking and suggestive: their helplessness, his mightiness; their simplicity, his wisdom; their frailty, his faculty. Then there is the suggestion of danger. Why should sheep need a shepherd? Because there is a wilderness, and darkness, and storm, and tempest, and "beasts of the forest." All these are suggested, though not named in the text. To keep the sheep in the fold, to preserve the fold from invasion, to drive away the wolf, to find green pastures and waters of quietness for the sheep; these are the beneficent duties of the shepherd; and, according to this parable or discourse, these are the

duties which Christ discharges to humanity. *He* is the good Shepherd of the human flock of men and women, of young men and maidens, of boys and girls, of little children. If you want to understand Him, don't try some impossible conception of the invisible God who made the sun, and moon, and stars, who built the mountains, to whom the sea belongs (for He made it), and who built the barriers which keep it in its bed. Think of Him as a shepherd. An agricultural labourer in his homely smock frock, with his thoughtful, anxious face, with lines of deep care engraved on it. His eye charged with apprehensiveness, forecasting the danger, foretelling the storm, selecting the shady spot for rest at noon, or the rich luxuriant pasturage for eventide. That is the picture which Christ has drawn of Himself. And he that hath seen Christ hath seen God, for *He* is the brightness of the Father's glory, and the express image of His person. Away then, for the present at least, with so-called grand conceptions of the *Godhead*. The homeliest are the truest and the best. They are what He selected when He tried to tell mankind what He was, what He wished to be to them, and what they would find in Him, if they would but come to Him for rest, and peace, and safety.

2. But now let us consider for a moment our second head. The listening ear. One of the mysteries of creation is the adaptation of things in nature. The eye is made for beauty, and beauty for the eye. The earth is made for the seed, and the seed is made for the earth. Without the seed the earth would be nothing, without the earth the seed would "abide alone." Together the seed and the earth make fruitfulness, and freshness, and beauty. A twofold, inter-dependent, mutual existence is that of nature, through all her ways. And one of the finest instances of this is the connection between the human ear and the hundred melodies which charm it. The ear was made for harmony, and harmony for the ear. A few evenings ago, in the country, I walked out at night to a lovely wood to hear the nightingale. Close beside us the bird poured out its stream of melody. At a little distance were other birds in their way as beautiful, and farther off was the cuckoo with its curious note. Away from the din and bustle of the crowded city, with the silence broken only by such voices, I could not help thinking how near we were to God and heaven. How blessed it was to have an *ear* that could *listen*. But there is an ear of the soul as well as of the body, and much depends on our cultivation of this inward ear, as to whether we are happy or good. It was to this ear that Christ referred when He said, "My sheep hear My voice." We have never heard His voice. For nearly nineteen centuries it has been silent so far as audible sound is concerned, but yet His voice is heard. All through the ages and in many lands there have been men and women

who have heard this voice of God in their inmost soul, and have yielded up their lives to its guidance, and they have been saved, and sanctified, and beautified, and glorified by it.

3. This leads us to speak, *thirdly*, of the "winsome voice." Do you know what "winsome" means? It is very expressive; it means "winning," "wooing," "persuasive," "captivating," "fascinating." It means all these, and all of them put together; and yet they fail adequately to express all that would truthfully describe the voice of Christ. There are many forms of this voice. As I have said, it could not mean only the literal voice of Christ, else none could have heard it, save those few who companied with Him in the days of His flesh. But that *Voice* has always been speaking; in Revelation; in Nature; in Providence; in Human experience. Still its highest manifestation, its clearest tones, its heavenliest echoes were those words, of which it was said, "Never man spake like this man." Now let us say in one or two words what there is in this voice that makes it winsome.

a. There is knowledge. The voice of Christ speaks only that which it knows. There is no speculation about what it says. When a man is honestly listening to the heavenly voice within him, to *Conscience;* when his soul is entranced with visions of purity and goodness, there is no question in him about doctrine or dogma, or creed, or confession. It is a "voice" within him of absolute, infallible knowledge. "My sheep hear My voice." They know the things that are freely given them of God.

b. There is discrimination in the voice. He can talk to all sorts of people. The young, the old, the ignorant, the learned, the rich, the poor, the refined, the vulgar, the tempted, the innocent. He tells all of them what to do, what to avoid, what to cherish, what to hate. How different His voice from other voices! Other voices are good for special cases. One ministry is good for the young, another for ripened Christians, a third for the unconverted, and so on. Christ's voice is adapted to all. *My sheep hear My voice.* "Other sheep," said He, speaking of other ages and other countries, "have I which are not of this fold; them also must I bring, and they shall hear My voice; and there shall be one Shepherd and one fold." There is no moment in time, no spot in space where this voice may not be heard, if the listening ear is present.

c. There is sympathy in that voice. It is not a scold, not a threat, which He speaks. "He shall not strive nor cry, nor cause His voice to be heard in the streets." "A bruised reed shall He not break, and the smoking flax shall He not quench." "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not." There is the sympathy which comes from intimate knowledge. "He

knows our frame, He remembers that we are dust." He never gets perfection in His followers; He never expects it. He grieves over the wrongs and errors which they do, estranging themselves from God and goodness, but still He woos them from iniquity. He "leads in the way of Righteousness."

4. The glad surrender. No wonder, if this be the nature of the voice of Christ, that we yield to its entreaties. And so it is. The religion of Christ has led more men and women captive than any other that ever was preached. It has tamed the savage breast; it has cheered the downcast; it has made the poor rich and the rich richer than before; it has made the cultured more refined; it has transformed man from barbarism to manhood; it has developed graces in woman which before were latent, and which in their highest Christian development show her to be the highest and worthiest gift of God to man. Oh, the obligation under which we are laid to this voice of Christ. "My sheep hear My voice, and they follow Me."

5. The two stupendous intimations, dropped incidentally as it were,

> "I *know* them;
> I give unto them Eternal Life."

Do you ever think you are overlooked? Nothing is more natural. In this busy world, where men live in a crowd, and where life is so difficult and hard, I do not wonder if you sometimes think you are overlooked, as if life were a burden and not a blessing, a pain rather than a pleasure. I do not wonder that many spirits are wrapped in perpetual gloom, and that sadness should be the prevailing tone of many lives. But, dear friends, listen to the statement of this Heavenly Voice: "*I know* them." Down in the lowliest home, afflicted with the direst poverty, useless and disregarded in this busy world, listen and catch amid the din and bustle which distract you, the marvellous words, "*I know them.*" One glance of His is on the Throne, on the heavenly hosts, the other is on the struggling man or woman, striving at the post of duty, enduring poverty, privation, and ills of many kinds with patience, waiting till the day breaks and the shadows flee away. "I *know* them." "They are graven on the palms of My hands." Even the nails have not effaced them. "I *know* them." There is not a pang which rends their heart but I know it. Every sorrow is registered, but they are fast coming to an end. "I *know them.*" Surely it would help us to bear our trials if we believed these words and remembered them.

There is one more word—

> "I give unto them *Eternal Life.*"

This is a clear intimation of Life beyond the Grave, of an existence

in which the inequalities of this life will be compensated for, when "every valley shall be exalted, every mountain and hill made low, the crooked made straight, and the rough places plain!" No more poverty, or sickness, or sorrow; a land where the inhabitants shall no more say I am sick; where they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

What awaits us in that great future we cannot tell. "*Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things that God hath prepared for them that love Him.*"

"*Now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He appears we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is.*"

With quickened powers, with purified hearts, and with a more palpable manifestation of the Godhead all around us than is now possible, we shall see clearly the vision of God. "*Now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face. Now we know in part, then shall we know, even as we are known.*" "Wherefore comfort one another with these words," "My sheep hear My Voice, and I know them, and they follow Me, and I give unto them Eternal Life."

LOVE INVINCIBLE.

The Nash Grove Ragged School and Home.

The Nash Grove Ragged School and Home, Liverpool, had a very small beginning. In the year 1866 there lived in Nash Grove a worthy couple named Hughes—a name which sufficiently betokens

their nationality. The husband was a working joiner, and the wife kept a coal yard. This occupation, of course, brought her into close contact with her neighbours, the majority of whom were Irish Roman Catholics. She had no children of her own, but her heart bled for the poor, ragged, uncared-for urchins living round about her. We are now writing, it must be remembered, of a time when there was no School Board in existence, for Mr. Forster's Education Act was not passed until four years later, and for children to attend school was the exception rather than the rule in the Nash Grove district. There was, therefore, no lack of children to be found spending almost all their time in the streets, and Mrs. Hughes would often gather a group of them round her, and tell them, as well as she was able—for English was not her native tongue—the simple truths of the Gospel. It was when she had gone thus far in her desire to help the little ones that the gentleman who now occupies the position of president of the institution became acquainted with her. He was visiting a poor family in the neighbourhood, and received a message from Mrs. Hughes asking for an interview, at which she, in her simple way, told of her desire to see a school established for these "gutter children." It was a sultry day in summer, and a poisoned paper, moistened with water, had been placed in the room where Mrs. Hughes and her visitor sat, for the flies were disagreeably numerous, and obliged people to notice their presence. "Look," she said, pointing to the flies which were busily sipping at the poison prepared for their destruction, "how eagerly those flies drink in that which will soon cause their death, and how even the presence of so many dead ones about the dish does not keep others from following their fatal example. And the children about here," she continued, "are like those flies—they are daily drinking poison into their souls, and the poison is sweet to them." She went on to tell of a school which she had tried at home, amongst the children of the country people in her own native land of Wales, and she thought the minds of the Nash Grove children quite as good ground to work on as theirs. Could we not give them some wholesome food for their minds, instead of the pernicious and ungodly knowledge they were gathering? Some pecuniary help was promised, and she went forward with enthusiasm, determined that before another year came a school of some kind should be established. Having obtained a number of voluntary teachers from her own and one or two neighbouring chapels, two rooms in a small house in M'Kee Street (long since pulled down by the Corporation under the Artisans' Dwellings Act) were rented at 2s. 9d. per week, a few forms, books, and slates were purchased, and in November, 1866, the school was opened, under the name of the Nash Grove Ragged School.

School was held on two nights a week, Tuesday and Friday, and on Sunday afternoon, and just the class of children desired was gathered in. A very few months served to show that the experiment was an entire success, and in April, 1867, larger rooms were taken in the immediate neighbourhood at a rental of 4s. per week. Again, however, the attendance increased so greatly that had a Government inspector happened to look in he would have been perfectly horrified at seeing so many children in so small a space. Larger rooms were again sought, and now the committee wisely determined to endeavour to rent an entire house, so that the rooms might be utilised in the daytime as well as in the evening and on Sundays. In 1869 an old beerhouse was rented, whose licence had been taken away on account of its disorderly character, a circumstance which will afford a sufficient insight into the character of the neighbourhood. In July of that year the Sunday and Evening School was removed thither, and in January, 1870, a FREE DAY SCHOOL was opened. There seems hardly any limit to the number of operations which can be carried on in connection with a Ragged School, with men of faith and energy at the helm, and during the five years spent in Grosvenor Street the work was developed in several directions. Dinners were provided for the children two or three times a week in the winter; Sunday morning and evening services for the children were commenced; Sunday and week-night meetings for the parents were carried on; the children were taken once a year for "a day in the country," in addition to the winter treat of buns and milk, or perhaps tea, which had formerly been given, and so on. Still there was something wanting. Working lads came to the school, and girls too, whose greatest enemies were their own parents. They would take their children's wages, yet not provide them with sufficient food; they would pawn their children's clothes, even breaking open well-secured boxes in order to do so. Then there were the younger children of such parents, and others, really no worse off, whose fathers were dead, and who were left to grow up in such a way as to bid fair either to become pests to society or to drag through a weakly existence and fall into a premature grave. For the girls it did not seem possible to do anything, only indirectly, but for the boys it was determined to establish a HOME containing a limited number of beds. To accomplish this larger premises had to be sought—though indeed, apart from this, a move would shortly have had to be made, as all the property round about, including the schoolhouse itself, had been bought by the Liverpool Corporation, under the recently-passed Artisans' Dwellings Act, with the intention of making a clean sweep of the whole and erecting some more habitable dwelling-houses in

place of the dilapidated hovels then existing. The large house No. 10, Bean Street was therefore rented, and after being altered to suit its new purpose was opened in November, 1874, under the name of THE NASH GROVE RAGGED SCHOOL AND HOME. About eighteen lads were gradually taken into the Home, some being at work in different parts of the town, some put into a Shoeblack Brigade newly established in connection with the institution, and others being younger lads in a state of destitution, who were sent to the Day School, and in their spare time employed at wood-chopping. Over ten years were spent in Bean Street, and much good work done there, until, at the beginning of last year, one of the merchant princes of whom Liverpool is so justly proud, Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., added to his many previous deeds of benevolence and generosity the purchase of the premises No. 6, Prince Edwin Street, and had them extensively altered at his own cost, so as to make them admirably fitted for the work of a Ragged School and Home for children, and a mission-house for their parents.

The work now carried on may be briefly summarised as follows:—*For Children*—(1) a Home containing three working and sixteen destitute lads, for whom no Government grant is received; (2) a Free Day School, with an average attendance of 131 children, for whom (3) Dinners are provided four times a week in winter and twice in summer; (4) a Free Night School, with an average attendance of 162 children; (5) a Sunday School, with an average attendance of 246 children; (6) Sunday Morning and Evening Services, for which the averages are respectively 58 and 127; (7) Lending Library; (8) Penny Bank; (9) Girls' Sewing Class; (10) Band of Hope, which is held weekly for about eight months in the year, and is largely attended. The figures given above are taken from the Report for 1885, a portion of which year was spent in the Bean Street schoolhouse. The attendances are higher now, that on Sunday afternoon having occasionally exceeded 340. *For Adults* there are held (1) a Sunday Evening Service; (2) a Thursday Evening Service; (3) a Weekly Temperance Meeting, which is practically a free concert for the poor, interspersed with one or two temperance addresses; (4) Saturday Night Social Club for games, conversation, and singing; (5) Soup Kitchen, open three days a week in winter, the soup being sold at a penny per quart, and given free when funds allow to cases of distress, of which there have been plenty during the past winter.

We have been shown a letter received the other day by an ex-teacher at this school, a lady who, however, still takes an interest in it, and keeps up a correspondence with a few of her old scholars, by one of whom—a young woman now engaged at a factory in Yorkshire—the letter was written. Speaking of two old schoolmates about

whom the teacher had written to her, she says:—"I was very sorry indeed to hear of S—— and A—— being in such distress. . . . I am sure it has been a dreadful winter, but we really must not complain, we must put our trust fully in the Lord; and I am sure if we put our trust in Him He will provide for us; you know we are told to cast our care upon Him, for He careth for us. I am sure we ought to love Him more than we do for the love He has towards us."

The writer of the letter from which this is taken attended Nash Grove Ragged School some twelve years ago or more. She was then a wild unkempt girl, and gave her teacher no little trouble. On one occasion a hat and jacket were given to her, in the hope of making her look a little more presentable. That night she did not turn up at school, and the teacher could not but connect her absence with the gift she had received. Had her parents pawned the things or had M—— herself made away with them? On coming out of school she was seen *without hat or jacket*, crouching in a corner, as if trying to hide herself, and yet wishing to be seen. "What had become of the things?" The confession was reluctantly drawn from her, "Please, teacher, I did not like to put them on, I thought the girls would make fun of me *because I looked so respectable*." As soon as she was old enough an attempt was made to put her into domestic service. A place was found for her, but the mistress had to send her home the very next morning, she was so dirty. When her father died, arrangements were made for the mother, M——, and two younger children, to go to a factory in Yorkshire, where they have remained ever since. M—— is now a thoroughly God-fearing young woman, a regular communicant, a member of the church choir, and the chief support and comfort of a dying mother.

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

A STRANGE title indeed, some will say, for a *conversazione* held in the City Mission offices at Manchester some short time since, the object of which was to bring together a number of Ragged School workers to meet the recently appointed Honorary Secretary, to confer upon the best plans for dealing with juvenile misery—in other words, how to rescue children out of the hands of the wicked and bring them to Christ. This gathering was held at the instance of Mr. MacGill, the secretary of the City Mission, who had recently accepted the position of hon. secretary of the Ragged School Union of that city. About three hundred and fifty persons interested in the welfare of poor children met to welcome him, amongst whom were Dr. Henry Browne, Mr. J. C. Stewart, Mr. Richard Le Mare,

Mr. John Dixon (the ex-Mayor of Salford), and Mr. John Kirk (Secretary of the London Ragged School Union).

Our limited space permits only an outline of the proceedings. After a hearty welcome accorded by the convener of the conference, Mr. Kirk expressed the pleasure he had in meeting such a zealous body of workers, and in saying a hearty and loving word respecting his friend Mr. MacGill whom he had known in London. The advances made in Ragged Schools during the past forty years were very great. The old veterans had done noble work, and it was for the present generation to *roll the ball along*. The industrial schools have swept from the streets a class of children that used to swarm them in the olden time, and there is not the same amount of outward misery.

It was easy, however, to over-estimate the advances made. It seemed to be the notion in some quarters that with advancing education we were approaching a sort of social millenium. This acted for a time like an opiate on the national conscience, when the publication of the "Bitter Cry" turned a fierce light once more upon the wretchedness and misery still too prevalent in our midst. Ragged School workers well know there is still a vast amount of wickedness and ignorance in the world, and it behoves us to apply our energies and our agencies to mitigate, and, by God's blessing, to remove these ills from our beloved country. The principles which underlie Ragged School work are as follow:—

1. *The Ragged School should be distinctly Christian.* Every child should be a member of the Band of Hope, and there should be evening recreations by all means, but the work should be done by distinctly Christian men—men constrained by the love of Christ, who will have in view *the salvation of the children*. We fail if we do not bring them to Christ. There should be a hallowed atmosphere in the Ragged School; it should be a place where prayer is wont to be made, and where God's blessing is asked upon all that is done.

2. *It should be undenominational.*

3. *It should aim at reaching the very lowest.*

4. *It should begin with the children.* It should begin to care for the children even from the time when they come to the school as infants in their sisters' arms, and only a few months old. But through the children access could be gained to the parents and other members of the family. It should be *an all round work*, and should care for the people from the cradle to the grave. These principles, he thought, were the foundation of the whole Ragged School movement.

Had time permitted, references would have been made to the changes and developments considered to be necessary in order to adapt the movement for the needs of to-day.

Mr. MacGill next addressed the meeting. He said some wise words about waste power. He said that the conditions of our work for the children's welfare will be greatly improved if we attack their surroundings. We must get at the parents and improve them. Sweeten the home and we shall sweeten the life.

The development of the Ragged School into a Ragged School Institute can only be accomplished by the gratuitous labours of private Christians, which should not be confined to an hour or two hours in the week, but should extend to *every* kind of Christian work *during the whole week.*

We do not require to go either to Glasgow or Edinburgh to find an example of a well-organised Institute, because you have at least one such in Manchester. I refer to Heyrod Street School, originated by Mr. Richard Johnson, and developed into an admirable Ragged School Institute through the perseverance and administrative abilities of Mr. William O'Hanlon. One evening I happened to go to fill a vacancy at Heyrod Street. There I found upwards of a thousand children, Gospel Meetings, Men's Bible Classes, Mothers' Meetings, Young Men's Clubs, Mill-girls' Classes, Savings Banks, and Rescue Work. I cannot tell you how grateful I was to find this institution in this city; for see how simply I can expound my nostrum for the social and spiritual disease of the city. *Multiply Heyrod Streets!*

You ask me, "Where are the workers to come from who are to carry on all this great work?" I have tried all sorts of workers, and find that the best for our purposes are the *better class of working men and women.* We intend to make an earnest appeal to some of those Christian gentlemen who live out of town to follow the good example of a few devoted men, and return on certain evenings to the great city, and become leaders of Ragged School Institutes, and we have not the shadow of a doubt about obtaining them.

I was the means of erecting a place which cost £8,000. Matured experience has taught me that had we built eight places at £1,000 each more good would have been done. It might not have looked as grand, but it certainly would have been more effective. A moderate ground-rent, and a neat iron building with a hall and six or eight class-rooms, some of them capable of being thrown into the principal room, costing £1,000 all found, is all that is needed.

Our prospects as a Union are bright. At present we have a number of new schools ready to join the Union, one each in Earl Street, Milton Street, McCormick Street, Grey Mare Lane, and Clowes Street.

Mr. Heald has just paid £650 for the erection of a very nice Ragged School and Mission Hall in Gorton Brook, and thinks of providing one for Charlestown. Besides this, Mr. William Crossley has this week

handed me £1,000 to be used in the following way. We are to erect an institution, start it, work it, and show that it is doing good. Then we are to appeal to the well-to-do people nearest the district, and try to raise the amount. When the £1,000 is in the bank we are to erect another one, and so on, till no more are needed; then this £1,000 goes to pay for the last Ragged School Institute.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. MacGill was proposed by Mr. Le Mare, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Makinson, which was appropriately acknowledged; and in conclusion a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Taylor and seconded by Mr. Shuttleworth, was heartily carried to Mr. John Kirk for so kindly coming from London on this occasion.

SUGGESTIVE VERSE FOR A RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHERS' PRAYER MEETING.

In the name of Jesus—Life, and Truth, and Way,
Saviour, Elder Brother—Lord, we come to pray:
To Thee, as our Father, we draw nigh to speak;
Thou rich stores of blessing hast for all who seek.

Make us truly sorry where we've gone astray
In speech, thought, or action—leaving Thy true way;
For the undone duties, and those done amiss,
Grant us true repentance, pardon, grace, and peace.

Where our hearts condemn us for the sins we know,
Where Thy perfect knowledge see-èst others too;
In our every failure, as in *all* that's wrong,
Pardon, heal, and cleanse us; keep us pure and strong.

From our hearts' reproaches and Thine anger free,
With Thy strength sustainèd, may we ever be:
Ever seek the cleansing Jesu's blood can give,
And the needed graces unto Thee to live.

Grant us, Lord, Thy counsel: show us how to reach
Careless souls, and thoughtless, with prevailing speech;
How to comfort mourners, cheer the faint and weak;
By our words, example, teach them Thee to seek.

And Thy blessing grant us, when Thy work we do,
Knowing it is worthless unless Thou work too.
Wisdom, strength, and guidance, unto each be given,
Walking—leading others—in the path to heaven.

May, 1886. W. T. R.

THE CHRISTIAN'S NATIVE AIR.

On Sunday evening, May 30th, a very interesting meeting of workers in Ragged Schools in the south of London was held in Lansdowne Place Schoolroom, Tabard Street. It originated in a suggestion from the teachers of Lansdowne Place School that the workers in the Ragged Schools in the neighbourhood should meet occasionally to join in asking the Divine blessing on their efforts. The suggestion was taken up very heartily, and nearly seventy of the officers and teachers in the schools in Amicable Row, Hunter Street, Walker Street, Snowsfields, and Lansdowne Place attended this first meeting. Mr. R. J. Curtis was present also as representing the Ragged School Union. In the course of the meeting, which was devoted mainly to prayer, the superintendents of the respective schools expressed the great pleasure it gave them and their teachers to meet in this friendly way, and one superintendent stated, to the surprise and joy of his hearers, that twenty-seven years previously he had sat in that same room as a scholar in the class of Mr. John Wilson, who was then presiding over them. It was agreed that it was desirable to hold such meetings, and on the invitation of the superintendents it was arranged to meet in Amicable Row School on Sunday evening, August 29th. It is hoped that other meetings for conference may be the outcome of this movement.

A NEW LEASE OF ITS LIFE.

Hamond Square, Hoxton.

The freehold building in Hamond Square, Hoxton, was, so far as we are aware, the first erected as a Ragged School proper in London. The effort commenced in an adapted building in Philip Street on May 3rd, 1846. Special services were preached on behalf of the new local effort in the neighbouring chapel by the Rev. C. Dukes, M.A., on Sunday, September 13th, 1846, and the day following a public meeting was held in the same place, when resolutions were passed commending the Ragged School to public sympathy. A letter was read at the meeting from Mr. Gent enclosing £5 as a grant from the Ragged School Union. On July 7th, 1848, a committee meeting was held to consider a kind offer which had been made by H. C. Sturt, Esq., M.P., of a freehold plot of land in Hamond Square. The offer was accepted, and a new building commenced, the foundation stone being laid by Lord Ashley, M.P., on Tuesday, December 11th, 1849. The Ragged School Union contributed £100 to the new building, and £50 subsequently towards the liquidation of the debt on the building. Dr. Fletcher, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Ashley, presided at

the opening meeting on April 16th, 1850, and amongst the speakers on the occasion were Judge Payne and the Rev. William Tyler, D.D. Since this time there has been an unbroken service in the building of efforts and agencies for the temporal and spiritual good of young and old.

Owing to removals from the district of members of the committee and other difficulties the institution was some years since formally attached to Harecourt Chapel, the pastor and officers of which have since cheerfully met all deficiencies, and in other ways aided the work. It was recently determined by the church to relinquish this connection from the present midsummer; so to maintain the Mission in its useful work a meeting of subscribers was convened on Thursday, May 20th. Mr. H. R. Williams, of the Ragged School Union, presided, and resolutions were unanimously passed to receive the resignation of the old committee, and to form a new committee under the auspices of the Ragged School Union.

In the future conduct and development of the varied agencies the institution will need the sympathies of friends, and we heartily wish it God speed.

PATIENT CONTINUANCE.

For the long period of thirty-seven years Mr. James Newton has acted as the useful and respected master of the East Greenwich Ragged School. On the anniversary day, May 31st, school duties were set aside, and the scholars sang at intervals, during which brief addresses were delivered by the Secretaries of the Union. The master made a marked impression as he told the children about his life-work. Converted to God as a youth in his father's Ragged School in Vine Court, Spitalfields, he received as his motto texts "Feed my lambs," and "As thy days so shall thy strength be." God had graciously sustained and strengthened him through the years. He had been blessed with a good wife, and every one of his children had been workers with him in the school. He had had 7,000 children under his care, and around the walls and in the rooms were stowed some tokens of their gratitude. A former lad—now a baker—had made some buns for the children; another sent a silk handkerchief; a little girl brought a linendraper's box; another a spectacle case, and yet another a fresh herring; whilst every child came with a bunch of wild flowers. One boy got up at four o'clock that he might go to Shooter's Hill for a nosegay of wild flowers for his dear teacher. Other friends were not forgetful. Mr. John MacGregor sent a kind letter and a number of books, besides other mementoes, all of which indicated the esteem and respect felt for Mr. Newton.

THE MIGHTY DEAD.

Westminster Abbey.

A small party of Ragged School Teachers and friends were personally conducted over the venerable Abbey at Westminster by Dean Bradley on Saturday, April 17th. The various and successive links which render the sacred edifice a continuous History of England in stone were graphically described and shown with the utmost kindness and ability by the courteous Dean. Separating in the Chapter House, Mr. R. R. Glover, J.P., as representing the Committee of the Union, expressed sincere thanks to the Dean for his great kindness.

In Memoriam.

W. H. MILLER.

On Easter Monday the subject of this notice passed away. His local tie to Christian work was the Lambeth Ragged School, but he was not only known in connection with this particular school—where for some time he filled the post of superintendent, and in which office he displayed great capacity for controlling large numbers of young persons, many of whom were rough, violent, and depraved,—but he was a conspicuous figure among those who formed the early bodyguard of this Christ-like enterprise for reaching the waifs and strays.

Loving, sympathetic, and affectionate, and, moreover, full of unselfish activity, he laid himself out, not only on the Sabbath day, but also during the week evenings, for the profit and amusement of the young and old in the lowest ranks of life.

To this end he prepared two entertainments, viz., "Honesty is the Best Policy," and "A Journey to the North Pole and the Equator." The pictures illustrating them were the products of his own pencil. He imparted much piquancy to their representation by his ready power of impersonation, which partook largely of the humorous and comic order.

As a proof of the early estimate formed of his public services, a testimonial was presented to him by the Earl of Shaftesbury in the

Doughty Street Schools, on behalf of the donors, in the spring of 1858, which consisted of a purse of 100 guineas, a handsome clock, and an emblazoned inscription artistically executed.

From 1858 to 1870 he was a member of the Committee of the Ragged School Union, and for several years was in communion with the Congregational Church, York Road, Lambeth, where he officiated as Precentor. He was a law stationer by profession; had his occupation been wholly artistic or wholly philanthropic he might have enjoyed the happiness of such as have their desires in harmony with their destiny, but he was fated to be the square peg in the round hole, and to pant for sympathy, which was wholly denied him. During his closing years his powers suffered a miserable eclipse—he lost the light of the Guiding Eye and the touch of his Father's Hand.

But it is said there came a light at eventide, and a song in the night, and on the day following the festival of the resurrection, and in his seventy-third year he passed into the presence of Him who said, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." The pensive lines of the classic Gray form a fitting close to such a memorial:—

> "No longer seek his merits to disclose,
> Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode;
> There they alike in trembling hope repose,
> The bosom of his Father and his God."

On the Saturday following his remains were buried in Norwood Cemetery. He was followed to the grave not only by the members of his family, but by Messrs. G. Nicholls, Caleb Hutchinson, and Thomas Wheeler, members of the Lambeth Sunday School Society; by Mr. R J. Curtis, who represented the Ragged School Union, and by Mr. J. G. Gent, who was at the grave in testimony of respect for one who had been an efficient co-worker. The funeral service was impressively conducted by the Rev. McConnell Hussey, in token of his esteem for the deceased, whom he had known for many years.

REAPING.

"Those who go forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them."

AN INSPIRING NOTE.

Fulham, S.W., May 5th, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—Passing through the passage in Exeter Hall last Saturday, I saw a poster (announcing "The Forty-second Anniversary

of the Ragged School Union") which carried my thoughts back to a scene of about twenty years ago.

Yes, there it stood before me: a Ragged School at the corner of two passages in Clare Market. What I did in the way of the three R's I cannot remember, but vividly I can see four things. First, the very kind, pleading face of my teacher; second, the still kinder, gracious words about God's intense love, expressed by the gift of His dear Son to such as we; third, the faith which cometh by hearing; and the good effect of the training received in the school referred to upon me since.

Well do I remember sitting on the top of a van on the day of our annual excursion to Epping Forest. How we did sing to be sure! Waving paper flags and feathers, we sang (at least, these are the words *I* sang):—

> "Three cheers for our own Ragged School; Three cheers, &c.
> And it says in the Bible for ever; Three cheers, &c."

Yes, sir, and at the time I firmly believed that these words were really in the Bible.

I could go on, but time forbids; and my object is not to describe that school or treat, but cheer and encourage those engaged in Ragged School work; for, by the grace of God, through the instrumentality of the Ragged School in Clare Market, such germs of right things were given me that, as a result, I am what I am.

Hoping to be with you on Monday (D.V.),

I am, yours sincerely,

John Kirk, Esq. J—— V——.

The writer of the above by character and industry has raised himself to a respectable and responsible position in society.

Notices of Books.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY LIBRARY, 56, Paternoster Row.

Illustrated.

Edited by Richard Lovett, M.A.

The following works are already issued:—*Canadian Life and Scenery*, with six illustrations, by the Marquis of Lorne; *Pilgrim Street*, by the author of "Jessica's First Prayer;" *The Life of Oberlin*, by Mrs. Josephine Butler; *Adventures in New Guinea*, with six illustrations,

by James Chalmers; *Adventures in Mongolia*, by James Gilmour, M.A., of Pekin; *The Wit and Wisdom of Thomas Fuller; The Life of Latimer*, by R. Demaus, author of the "Life of William Tyndale." These books should be in every home and every school library. No better opportunity could occur of enriching such libraries at so small a cost. These books are full of what will minister to instruction and delight. They are marvels of cheapness, each volume containing 192 pages. The price in paper covers is 3d., and in cloth 6d. There will be of course the usual discount.

CASSELL AND COMPANY, Limited.

Little Folks.

This yearly volume, which comes as a favourite in the summer season, is printed on good paper in bold type and is charmingly illustrated. Its contents are so varied that children of all ages will find something to minister to their delight. It is replete with short and interesting stories. The young minds are pleasantly taxed to describe certain pictorial illustrations, for which the most apt are rewarded with money prizes, and in various other ways their mental ingenuity is called into exercise. A peep into the realm of animal life, and seen mostly from a domestic standpoint, is thrilling to infant sensibility, and teaches them how beautiful and varied are the works of God. The child nature is thoroughly understood by its able editor, and Messrs. Cassell deserve the thanks of every household for the production of a book so healthy in its tone. We recommend it to every cultivated and Christian mother who is in search of a new pleasure for her darlings.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON, 27, Paternoster Row.

The Clergyman's Magazine. 1s. per Month.

The completion of the twenty-second volume indicates that this excellent magazine meets a want. The names of its joint editors, Dr. Lansdell and Rev. Charles Neill, are a guarantee of sound evangelical teaching. Whilst primarily intended for the clergy, its practical papers on Mission and other Christian work would be found generally helpful.

Round the Tower; or, The Story of the London City Mission.

By John M. Weylland.

This delightfully interesting book is in its fourth thousand. The records of a vast social work like the City Mission can only be fully read by the few. To get them dealt with eclectically, and by a graphic pen which knows how to select the salient points of interest, is useful

in placing them within the reach and knowledge of many. This Mr. Weylland has done in the thrilling book before us, and, with good Lord Shaftesbury, in his preface of the book, we would "rejoice that the task has been taken up and accomplished by so earnest, experienced, and accurate an historian as the author."

J. B. Shaw and Co.

Our Darlings. Monthly, 3d.

This bright, cheery serial, issued by Dr. Barnardo, maintains its high character. It is profusely illustrated, has a good gospel ring in its letterpress, and does much to commend the cause of poor children to general sympathy and interest.

Notices of Meetings.

BOW COMMON.

A meeting to inaugurate the opening of the first section of the enlargement of the North East London Mission Hall, at Bow Common, for juvenile and adult work, was held recently. The hall was full.

It is intended to devote the upper floors to the nightly use of the hundreds of factory girls who here are of the poorest and most degraded of their class.

Mrs. F. A. Bevan kindly presided at the opening of a sale of useful and fancy articles, upon the premises, in Devons Road, Bow Common Lane, recently, for the raising of money to defray expense of alteration.

POPLAR RAGGED SCHOOL.

On Wednesday evening, March 31st, the presentation of prizes took place to the scholars of the above school. Mr. Lamb, the president, addressed some very encouranging words to the boys and girls. After the distribution the scholars sat down to an excellent tea, kindly provided by some friends.

YOUNG WOMEN AT KINGSLAND.

The second annual meeting of this Institute was held recently at the Mildmay Conference Hall. The statement of the hon. treasurer showed that during the past year the Mission has rapidly grown; the various meetings and classes have been well sustained; the several clubs have met a real need, and 1,645 girls have come under the direct influence of the Mission. The district nursing department was shown to have been a great success; nearly 300 cases have come under the care of the nurses during the year.

The chairman, Mr. C. Ernest Tritton, warmly commended the Institution to public support. The

meeting was addressed by Mr. J. E. Mathieson, Mr. G. Soltau, Mr. George Holland, and Mr. Robert Paton.

LEICESTER RAGGED SCHOOL MISSION.

The seventh annual gathering of old scholars was held in the Mission Hall, Bedford Street, on Easter Monday. About 150 sat down to tea. The chair was taken by Mr. T. Howard Lloyd. He said several had come long distances from other towns, and he wished to give them a hearty welcome. A letter was read from an old scholar at Poole, in Dorset, now engaged in Christian work there. It expressed the writer's deep gratitude for the good she had received at the hands of the teachers in her earlier days. Another letter was received from an old scholar at Bombay (now a seaman on H. M. S. Bacchante) in similar terms. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Benjamin Ward, Mr. A. P. Allen (of Rochdale), Mr. Oliver Neal, and Mr. John Mason, all of them old scholars, and all now occupied in Christian work.

HOMERTON RAGGED SCHOOL.—ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING.

The annual public meeting of the Homerton Ragged School was held recently within the Town Hall, Mare Street, Hackney. Professor Stuart, M.P., occupied the chair.

Mr. J. W. Morgan presented the annual report. There were fifty workers in connection with the missions, and all of them with one exception unpaid, who had been led to go in and out amongst the poor people of Homerton, and more particularly the poor children, for the purpose of helping and influencing them for good.

Professor Stuart said: With regard to the report which had been laid before them, it showed that the work of the organisation went out in no less than fourteen directions. The poor, even the very poorest, were reached by this organisation, and by this means the whole community was benefited. On looking through the report he found nothing to commend more than the girls' sewing class and the girls' cooking class. One fourth of the money expended by the poorer classes was wasted on food, in bad cooking, and bad choosing of the food employed. The true way of putting a stop to this waste was in the encouragement of the girls in cooking classes. During the year 3,262 books had been given out, and he would feel satisfied if they wholly displaced literature of a more unsatisfactory kind. He concluded by an earnest appeal for the interest and support of Ragged Schools and Gospel Mission.

Rev. Mr. Baker moved and Rev. W. D. Walters seconded the adoption of the report, which the Rev. De Kewer Williams supported with his usual pith and ability. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Fleming Williams, Mr. Nokes, and by Mr. R. J. Curtis (of the Ragged School Union).

BOUNDARY LANE SUNDAY SCHOOL AND INSTITUTE.

The seventh annual meeting was held on April 13th, 1886, in the Lecture Hall of the Metropolitan Tabernacle. After tea the chair was taken by W. Stubbs, Esq., of the Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission. The operations comprise a Sunday School and Institute,

Adult Services, Prayer Meetings, Bible Classes for Young Men and Women, Bands of Hope, Singing Class, Sewing Class, and a Mutual Improvement Class. The Winter Session was a busy time, and was largely indebted to the Christian energy and enterprise of Mr. Allen.

The balance-sheet showed that £105 9s. 5d. had been raised during the year, while £116 17s. 4d. had been expended, with balance against the treasurers of £6 9s. 9d. The speeches during the evening by Messrs. R. J. Curtis (of the Ragged School Union), W. Stubbs, W. Binns, Mrs. Penfold Cope, and several of the teachers, were pithy, pointed, and practical. Singing by the school choir was given during the evening.

THE LORD MAYOR AT THE OGLE MEWS RAGGED SCHOOLS.

The forty-second annual meeting of the subscribers and supporters of the Ogle Mews Ragged Schools, Foley Street, Great Portland Street, was held on Thursday, 13th April, the Lord Mayor presiding. Amongst those present were Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Evans, Mr. Sheriff Clarke, Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, Mr. T. A. Denny, the Rev. T. Turner, M.A., the Rev. W. R. Mowll, M.A., Mr. Unit and Mr. F. Pitts (hon. secretaries), and Mr. J. Kirk (Ragged School Union).

Mr. F. Pitts (secretary) read the report. During the past winter the committee had ministered to the urgent wants of a large number of the poorest of the people, quite outside the circle of that chronic distress which was always so difficult to relieve with any reasonable hope of permanent elevation from trouble. The means employed had been personal visitations by the voluntary teachers, penny dinners, and the Infant Nursery. They commenced the current year with a balance in hand of £11 1s. 7d. The Sunday Afternoon Schools showed an average attendance of 60 boys and 120 girls; total, 180. The Sunday School owed much to Miss Carden for her many years' efficient conduct of the Bible Class. The Midsummer Morning Breakfast was given on Sunday, June 28th, to 212 children. The Sunday Evening Schools showed an average attendance of—boys, 65; girls, 90; infants, 92; total, 247. There had been an average attendance at the week-day school of 47 boys and 58 girls. The provision for the care of the infants of the poor had been of the greatest value. The amount expended last year on this branch of the work exceeded the income by £18, the number of attendances for the year being 8,209, showing an increase of 3,284 over the previous year. The balance-sheet showed that on January 1st, 1885, there was cash in the treasurer's hands amounting to £14 19s. 2d.; subscriptions and donations, £58 4s. 9d.; the number of admissions was 8,209, producing £101 10s.; cash from the general school funds to make up the deficiency, £3 1s. 2d.; total, £177 15s. 1d. On the other side of the account, the salaries had consumed only £85 11s.; fuel and lighting, £13 10s. 7d.; sundries, £19 16s. 4d.; goods and utensils, £5 13s. 2d.; food, £53 4s. The prevalent distress during the autumn and winter brought greatly-increased claims on the Penny Dinner agency. 10,890 dinners were supplied. The great benefits conferred had led to the

desire to extend the building, with a view to provide a kitchen in which to prepare and serve the dinners. Plans and estimates had been provided at an expected cost of £400, for which contributions were solicited.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Evans moved the adoption of the report. He said it was a great pleasure to pay a visit to that institution. He knew it was a school with a good basis, because it had connected with it the father of the Corporation, Sir Robert Walter Carden. He might mention that the school had been under Sir Robert's care for the past thirty-five years.

Mr. T. A. Denny, in seconding the motion, said all recognised in Sir Robert Carden the friend of the children.

The next resolution was moved by the Rev. W. R. Mowll, M.A., and seconded by Mr. Sheriff Clarke.

Alderman Sir R. W. Carden moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor. He said he was never so happy as when he was there, more especially when he had the Lord Mayor on his left, and the Sheriffs on either side. This was an occasion on which they might congratulate themselves on the good done to a number of poor children. He might inform his lordship that he was the seventeenth Lord Mayor who had honoured the schools with his presence.

The Rev. T. Turner seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

The Lord Mayor, replying, said he shared with Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Evans the gratification at the appearance of the children. He entertained very strong views in reference to teaching the working classes cooking. All the girls should be taught some rudiments of cooking. He was glad to have been present, and hoped the money for the kitchen would soon be subscribed.

LIVERPOOL RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Liverpool Ragged School Union was recently held in the Common Hall, Hackins-hey. The chair was occupied by Mr. M'Diamid.

Mr. E. W. Cropper read the report of the committee, from which it appeared that during the year seven day Ragged Schools had been open, the average attendance being 1,225. Twenty-four evening Ragged Schools had been open, the average attendance being 2,014. Of the fifty-four Sabbath Schools, there were 9,961 children on the books, the average attendance 7,646. There were in connection with the Union five Industrial Schools, having an average attendance of 674. The number of teachers in the Day Schools was 25; Evening Schools, 214; Sabbath Schools, 664; and Industrial Schools, 27. The committee thanked Mr. S. Smith, M.P., for supplying the superintendent with several thousand bath tickets, Mr. Duncan Graham for supplying clogs and stockings, Mr. J. Aspinall Tobin and some ladies and gentlemen for their kindness in having provided a treat for 1,300 children. Reference was also made to the loss the Union had sustained in the death of the late Mr. A. Balfour, through whose generosity, coupled with that of Messrs. Holder and Mann, 1,200 of the children attending the various

Ragged Schools were taken to New Brighton last year. In the early part of the year tea meetings were held in schools in various parts of the city, at which 1,200 of the poorest class were entertained, and 3,000 children were entertained to dinner on the 26th December last.

KING'S COURT MISSION.

The anniversary meeting was held on Monday, April 19th. An address was given on the previous Sunday by Mr. Kirk. (R. S. U.).

NELSON STREET, CAMBERWELL

Successful gatherings of children were held in the morning and evening of Good Friday. Two lectures were delivered by Mr. Denison Allport at the Mostyn Road Wesleyan Church schools, and the Brixton Independent Church schools, on behalf of the new building fund.

HATFIELD STREET RAGGED SCHOOL, GOLDEN LANE.

The annual meeting of this, one of the oldest Ragged Schools, took place on Wednesday, April 21st, in the schoolroom. The chair was occupied by James Bigwood, Esq., M.P. The report was given verbally by the secretary, Mr. Robottom, who in a happy way detailed the varied operations. The whole of Sunday, every week-evening, and some portions of certain week-days are devoted to the physical, moral, and spiritual well-being of poor children and their parents, and the work is inexpensively carried on.

Mr. Beament read the financial statement, and added some pertinent observations. The chairman gave a sympathetic and encouraging address.

The speakers were Samuel B. Palmer, Esq., J.P., Mr. R. J. Curtis (of the Ragged School Union), and others.

JOHNSON COURT RAGGED SCHOOL.

On May 18th an entertainment, preceded by a substantial tea, was kindly provided for the parents of the children. Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, presided. Seasonable words were spoken by Messrs. Nokes, Smith, Teall, and the chairman. The great delight of the evening was the excellent singing.

SHOEBLACKS' AND WORKING BOYS' HOME, 241, MARYLEBONE ROAD.

The third annual meeting of old boys of the above Home was held on May 27th. Cards of invitation were distributed, and twenty-seven responded, some bringing their wives and children. One of these had been away ten years, 3 nine years, 2 eight years, 1 seven years, 2 six years, 2 five years, 3 four years, 2 three years, 7 one year, and 4 this year. On entering the room a large banner met their view, on which was inscribed—"A Hearty Welcome to the Old Boys." After supper, Mr. G. Bounds, being the oldest boy, was voted to the chair, and opened the entertainment with a few words of welcome and congratulation. Short speeches, recitations and songs, given with ability and fervour, made a gladsome evening. Mr. C. C. Birch and Mr. Scarfe gave each boy a photo as a memorial of the meeting.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S DINNERS.

The great poverty of St. Paul's, Southwark, is well known. To relieve it the Rev. E. N. Willson,

vicar, has provided nearly 7,000 good nourishing meaty meals, and clothed nearly 200 children. A final dinner was given in the children's "dining-room," consisting of 30 gallons of very superior stew with bread, 44 lbs. of excellent plum pudding, and 140 large jam turnovers. 225 children partook of the feast.

CASTLE LANE YOUTHS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of this Institute was held recently in the schoolroom adjoining Westminster Chapel, the Rev. Henry Simon presiding. The Chairman called upon the Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. W. Just) to read the annual report, which stated that since October last 116 members had joined, and the number of paying members was 40. The gymnasium continued to be the centre of attraction. The expenses were £85; last session they were £97.

The Chairman said he was pleased as their president to take the chair. He had very few prizes on that evening to give away. The fact was that during the session they had had a gymnastic professor, and it appeared that they gave their whole time and attention to his instruction. They ought not to neglect their books for physical exercise; that, and that alone, would make them what could be well called one-sided.

Mr. Gates addressed the boys admirably.

Mr. Curtis (of the Ragged School Union) spoke of the importance of taking an interest in young life. Classes of instruction, to be successful, should be officered by persons having an enthusiasm for the subjects they teach. He also pointed out the advisability of forming industrial classes. It was not for him to say what, but the Committee of the Institution might take the matter into consideration, and it would be sure to meet with success.

A testimonial was presented to Mr. Trotman, the late manager, in recognition of his excellent services while he was in that position. The Chairman also gave the good membership prize, and three medals for gymnastics, after which a gymnastic performance was given.

DOVE ROW.

On Monday evening, May 31st, the schoolroom at Dove Row was filled with scholars and their parents and friends to witness the distribution of the Ragged School Union Prizes. Mr. Cotsford presided, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. R. J. Curtis (of the Ragged School Union). The proceedings were enlivened with songs, &c., by lady friends, and scholars gave recitations. The recipients of the prizes were heartily cheered.

THE "ONE TUN" RAGGED SCHOOL IN WESTMINSTER.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of this excellent school, and the twelfth annual flower show of plants reared by the children in their homes, were held in the girls' schoolroom on Tuesday evening, June 1st, Sir Robert W. Carden presiding. The Rev. G. Whitlock, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Woodhouse, Mr. H. T. Burgess (of the Sunday School Union), Messrs. Curtis and Kirk (of the Ragged School Union), and others, were present. After prayer, and some capital singing by the children, the prizes were distributed by Sir Robert. Mr. J. Payne, in a

long but interesting report, alluded to the kind presence of Sir Robert Carden, who for twenty-nine years had been associated with the late Earl of Shaftesbury, the late Marquis of Westminster, Judge Payne, &c., for the promotion of the good of the poor of Westminster. In consequence of the decease of the late beloved Earl Shaftesbury, this meeting was deprived of his presence for the first time during twenty-nine years. Letters from old scholars in Japan, Ireland, and Canada had been received, expressing deep sorrow for the loss of so valuable a life. The mission was carried on for twenty-three years in the old One Tun public-house, which became converted into the One Tun Ragged School. Here, in the midst of a dense population, where the police walked only in threes, the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, with their young family, carried on their work. Children were received as early as three years, and both religious and practical education was given to prepare them for the practical duties of life. Very many had been trained and sent out as servants, and it was very gratifying to find that "not one," male or female, had been charged with dishonesty, but all of them bore a very high character. In the Day Schools there were 130 girls and 80 boys. The Band of Hope was flourishing. The Senior Band of Hope was indebted to Mr. W. G. Cove and to Mr. Payne. Last autumn Mrs. Woodhouse kindly intimated her intention of giving a pair of boots to those boys, and a warm frock to those girls, who for six months attended the Sunday School every Sunday, and gave "no cause for complaint." At Christmas about forty had fulfilled the requirements, and received the promised rewards. The print frocks worn by so many of the girls present were the annual gift of Mrs. Barker Harrison to the girls of the Day and Night Schools who also attended the Sunday School, and young servants with over twelve months' good character. Admirable work was carried on in the Youths' Institute. For several years Sir Robert Carden had kindly given two guineas for swimming prizes. Special attention was drawn to the fact that the funds were quite exhausted. Eighty pounds at least were urgently required. During the evening the children sang some capital melodies, and Bible repetition was given by a class of girls and boys. A choral recital of the books of the Bible was given by three little girls with commendable accuracy, a poem, "One Day in Seven," was recited, and a letter to Sir R. W. Carden from the children was read. The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. G. S. Whitlock, and seconded by Mr. Woodhouse, who was heartily cheered when he told the children that he hoped to see them at "Helenslea" on the 14th of July next, provided they gave their full number of attendances at the Sunday School. The other speakers were —Mr. R. J. Curtis (Ragged School Union), Mr. Burgess, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Allen, Mr. Baylis, Mr. Payne, &c.

The school prizes were given to twenty-four persons, male and female, formerly scholars, who have kept the same situations over twelve months with excellent characters. The prizes are 5s. for one year, 7s. 6d. for two years, and 10s. for three years, with certificate signed

by the vice-president. In two cases 20s. was given for length of service, and books were also added for the many admirable characters that had been received.

The flowers exhibited were all reared by the school children in their homes, notwithstanding the long, cold spring, and the absence of sunshine. There were 143 exhibitors, all of whom are recipients of prizes from Mrs. Barker Harrison.

FIELD LANE RAGGED SCHOOLS AND REFUGE.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of this institution was held at the Holborn Town Hall on Tuesday evening, June 1st, Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, Bart., M.P., in the chair, supported by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Hon. T. H. Pelham, the Rev. Burman Cassin, the Rev. W. Dearden, the Rev. B. O. Sharpe, the Rev. J. Kinnings, Messrs. T. C. Chadwick, J. Kirk (secretary of the Ragged School Union), and W. Payne.

An abstract of the report was read by Mr. Peregrine Platt, the secretary, which after referring to the great loss the institution had sustained by the death of Lord Shaftesbury, whose connection with it dated from the year 1843, and who had presided at all its annual meetings with the exception of about three, went on to state that the Industrial Schools had maintained 105 boys and 80 girls during the year. In the Servants' Training Home 20 girls had been admitted and trained for service during the year. The Mothers' Meeting had been attended by an average of 259 women weekly. The Maternal Society had assisted 68 poor women under circumstances of the most painful distress. In the Crêche, 1,749 attendances had been made by 52 infants. The Ragged Church Service, which had been carried on continually since 1852, had been largely attended. The Bible Ragged Schools and Sewing Schools had been attended by some 1,000 children weekly. Teachers were very greatly needed. Broken food had been given away daily to upwards of 150 poor people, many of whom stated that these gifts have saved them from absolute starvation. Soup has been distributed twice a week during the severe weather to some 190 persons. The Band of Hope has been attended by an average of 155 children. The Refuges have sheltered some 600 respectable men and women, 264 of whom have been helped to situations; 17,374 nights' lodging have been given during the year. The report concluded with a very earnest appeal for an increase of contributions. The receipts for the year amounted to £7,858; the expenditure (which included repayment of £400 off a mortgage, leaving £600 still owing) to £8,014. The difference between expenditure and receipts was made up from the balance of £435 with which the year was commenced. The year closed with a balance in hand of £279.

The Chairman made a speech highly commendatory of the institution. He referred to its multifarious agencies for the cause of Christ and the needs of suffering humanity, as constituting a powerful claim upon the sympathy and support of a generous public.

Resolutions were spoken to by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Hon. Thomas Pelham, Rev. J.

Kinnings, Rev. W. Dearden, Rev. J. H. Moran, Rev. Burman Cassin, and Mr. J. Kirk (R. S. U.).

FOX COURT RAGGED SCHOOL—PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

On Thursday evening, June 3rd, Sir Robert Carden presented the Ragged School Union prizes to scholars, male and female, who had kept their places with good character for one year and upwards. There were also prizes given by the school for attendance and good conduct on Sunday and week evenings. Mr. Fagg made a statement, and the meeting was addressed by Revs. Moran and Bailey, Mavella Beechcroft, Esq., and Messrs. Kirk and Curtis, of the Ragged School Union.

LAMB AND FLAG SCHOOLS.

A distribution of prizes took place in the schoolroom of the City Temple on Wednesday, June 16th, under the presidency of Mr. J. C. Sherrard, J.P.

After prayer by Mr. Bray, the worthy superintendent, the Chairman explained under what conditions the Ragged School Union, in conjunction with the local schools, gave the prizes to the scholars who had passed through the schools. He was glad to note that sixty, or ten per cent. of the attendance, had won the prizes for faithful service. Mr. Kirk publicly thanked the members of the Fife and Drum Band on behalf of the Ragged School Union for the assistance given at the anniversary meeting in Exeter Hall on May 10th. The band played a selection of pieces, and addresses were delivered.

LIGHT THAT LINGERS.

We purpose from time to time to catch some rays of the evening sun which shone about the path of the late noble earl, and transmute them into type for the benefit of our readers.

The following manly letter and lines that follow were sent to the Editor from Grosvenor Square in the early part of last year:—

"December 31st, 1884.

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.

"My Lord,—Last year I sent you a copy of verses entitled 'The Roll Call,' and in return you kindly sent me ten shillings. Your gift made a deep impression on my mind, for at that time I had not a penny to call my own, but I am happy to inform you that I am in a better position at present, so I thought it would be a very suitable way of showing my respect to you by sending you a small contribution to hand over to some institution which has for its object the helping of the poor. I again enclose you a copy of verses in the

shape of a New Year's gift. I send them not to gain your sympathy, but hoping that in some way they may interest you.

"I remain, yours respectfully,

"With best wishes for the New Year,

"JOHN BRADSHAW.

"10, Eastham Street, Burnley, Lancashire."

THE TRUE HERO.

Who toils along from day to day,
And helps his fellow by the way,
Who has no unkind word to say?
The true hero.

Who carries out the golden plan,
In doing good whene'er he can,
And cheers through life his fellow-man?
The true hero.

Who lives each day the poor to bless,
And tries to make their sorrows less,
And helps them out of their distress?
The true hero.

Who makes the weak his special care,
And with their failings strives to bear,
And does them good, yea, everywhere?
The true hero.

Who runs to stop the widow's cry,
And makes her laugh instead of sigh,
Though no one sees but Him on high
The true hero.

Who will not let his honour sink
For what's behind the doubtful wink,
But for himself does always think?
The true hero.

Who does what's right and fears no shame,
And lives not for applanse or fame,
But lives to build up a good name?
The true hero.

Who loves not those who take a bribe,
And to this sin will not subscribe,
But hates and scorns the very tribe?
The true hero.

Who in the path of truth does steer,
And little heeds the worldling's jeer,
And only smiles when others sneer?
The true hero.

Who does this noble lesson teach,
That it is wrong to over-reach,
And carries out what he does preach?
The true hero.

Who loves both home and country dear,
And will not flinch when danger 's near,
But breasts the foe and masters fear?
The true hero.

Whom do we find at duty's post,
Yet of himself will never boast?
The man whom we all fear the most,
The true hero.

Who gives when no one sees but God,
Yet all through life obscure may plod,
Who'll live when laid beneath the sod?
The true hero.

Who, when this earthly life is o'er,
And toil and sorrow are no more,
Will stand upon yon golden shore?
The true hero.

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CONSUMPTION

AND ALL LUNG DISEASES.

By G. T. CONGREVE, *Coombe Lodge, Peckham.*

The Nature, Progress, and True Treatment of this Scourge of England.

The following Cases are selected from the SEVENTEENTH SERIES.

CONSUMPTION following upon LARYNGITIS—CASE of Mrs. WARD, of OSWESTRY.

It is nearly two years ago since this patient commenced my treatment. She was then residing at Leeds. There had been "Consumption on her father's side." She had been ailing for some time, and disease had been insidiously making its way. At the time her husband wrote for her, "great loss of flesh over the whole frame, with corresponding weakness," was reported, "very heavy perspirations, very delicate stomach, appetite next to nil, hard harassing cough with mattery expectoration, pains in the chest, and difficult breathing."

In one month, "my wife feels a little better, cough slightly abated. The heavy and damp weather affects her breathing. The Liniment you prescribed has been used with beneficial effect."

In another month, after being away and returning to Leeds, though improved in some respects, the breathing got worse again. Advised to remove from Leeds. It was some weeks before she did so. Moreover, circumstances prevented for a time that regular continuance with the medicine which is so essential to recovery. Also an attack of acute rheumatism, laying her by for a time, needed her having the attention of her own doctor at home.

After this she was removed to Oswestry, and recommenced a more regular course of my medicines. Writing me herself in May last, she says:—"Your medicine has been the means of restoring me so far. I have recommended it very often, and to all that have tried it, it has done good."

Other correspondence followed, to the end of the year. When writing to me she says:—"I can say truthfully that *I owe my life to the use of your Balsam.* Had not your treatment been unfortunately suspended at different times I should have been cured much sooner."

Although this letter was sent me for publication I thought it better to wait through the winter. In a letter just received, dated April 7, she writes:—"I have never got through any winter so well as this. I am able to attend to my duties, which I could not for years. May God spare you long for your good work. *I am a walking wonder.* I gladly bear my testimony, which you can make known as you please. With many, many thanks.—Yours truly, HANNAH H. M. WARD, 2, Larne Terrace, Albert Road, OSWESTRY."

ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.—CASE of MR. BARTIE, MONMOUTH.

This patient first writes me in April, last year, as follows:—"Having been confined to my bed for a long time with what seemed at first a severe cold, and afterwards reported by the doctor as a touch of Asthma, and then Bronchitis, and getting no better, your valuable medicine was recommended me by the Rev. M. Robinson, of the Independent Chapel. I found benefit from a few doses. I took three family bottles and am thankful to say I am about my duties again, though not strong yet."

I sent him medicine and advice, and prescription to rub his chest, and other directions. (Up to that time he had gone by the advice contained in my book only.)

In four months after this he says:—"I have great pleasure in stating that I am nearly as well now as ever I was in my life. I trust your medicine may become widely known." Also writing me in January of this year he says:—"I am speaking of you to every one I know, as having been the means of restoring me to perfect health."

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*** Mr. Congreve is publishing one recent case every week in the "Christian World," and about twenty-five other Weekly Papers.*

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE SUPPORT OF

FREE SCHOOLS AND MISSIONS FOR THE DESTITUTE POOR.

OFFICES: 12 & 13, EXETER HALL, W.C.

The following sums have been received in aid of the Ragged School Union, from the 20th of March, 1886, to the 19th of June, 1886, inclusive :—

General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen, Dowager Countess of	2	0	0
Alexander, Mrs. C.	2	2	0
Anonymous	0	5	0
Arbuthnot, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Ashford, Mrs.	0	4	0
Aston, Mrs.	0	10	0
Austin, Miss	1	1	0
A Friend, In Memoriam	5	0	0
A Friend	50	0	0
Bailey, Mrs.	1	1	0
Baker, Mrs. S. E.	1	0	0
Balance of Lord Shaftesbury's Testimonial, per C. Montague, Esq.	0	10	0
Bannatyne, A., Esq.	10	0	0
Bannatyne, Neil, Esq.	2	2	0
Barnes, Theodore, Esq.	1	1	0
Barry, Mrs. L. N.	0	10	0
Berney, Mrs.	1	1	0
Bevan, F. A., Esq.	5	5	0
Bidduiph, Mrs. L.	1	0	0
Blyth, E. H., Esq.	0	10	0
Bourne, Mrs.	1	0	0
Bowcher, Miss L.	0	10	6
Bowker, Jas., Esq.	2	2	0
Brownell, Mrs.	0	10	0
Buffett, Miss	0	10	0
Bullwinkle, Mrs. John	0	5	0
Burls, Miss	1	10	0
Burnes, Dr. H. Foster	30	0	0
Cargill, Mr. and Mrs.	2	2	0
Chadwick, Mrs.	1	0	0
Chapman, Edward, Esq.	1	0	0
Churchill, Miss E.	2	0	0
Churchill, Mrs.	0	5	0
Collection at Annual Meeting	38	12	0
Cox, per Miss S. :—			
Cox, E. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Cox, J. H. M., Esq.	1	0	0
Cox, Miss (Richmond)	0	5	0
Cox, Miss S.	0	5	0
Martin, Miss	0	5	0
Paskin, Miss E.	0	5	0
Smith, Mrs. Bruce	0	10	0
Spiller, Miss	0	2	6
Craig, Rev. J., D.D.	0	10	6
Croggon, Messrs., and Co.	1	1	0
Crook, per Miss :—			
Barnes, Mrs.	0	5	0
Clark, Mrs.	0	11	6
Friends at Tytherton	0	11	6
Friend to Ragged Schools	3	0	0
Harris, Mrs. C.	0	5	0
Harris, Mrs. F.	0	10	0
Harris, Mrs. George	1	0	0
Henley, The Misses	0	10	0
Pinniger, The Misses	0	15	0
Pinniger, T., Esq.	0	5	0
Sums under 5s.	0	12	6
Cross, Frederic, Esq.	5	0	0
Cross, W. M., Esq.	5	0	0
Dale, Thos. B., Esq.	5	0	0
Deacon, Miss M.	20	0	0
Dickens & Jones, Messrs.	1	1	0
Dimmock, Mrs. (box).	0	4	11
Dixon, Miss, brothers and sisters	1	10	0
Duthoit, Miss, per :—			
Davison, Miss	0	5	0
Duthoit, Miss	0	4	0
Hale, Mrs.	1	1	0
Nicholl, Mrs. V.	0	10	0
Pratt, Miss	0	4	0
Trimnell, Mr. & Mrs.	10	0	0
Tyndall, Mrs.	0	5	0
Underhill, Thos., Esq.	1	1	0
Evered, Mrs. M. A.	1	5	0
Fennings, Alf., Esq.	5	0	0
Fothergill, Miss	2	0	0
Four boys in the St. Lawrence Church Sunday School, Ramsgate, per Miss Jackson	0	6	0
Foveaux, Miss	5	0	0
Fowler, J. R., Esq.	1	1	0
Frost, Miss	0	10	0
Gibbins, Miss M.	100	0	0
Godwin, per Miss :—			
A. B. C.	0	10	0
Bond, Mrs.	0	2	6
Bonner, Miss	0	5	0
Brown, Mrs. Lewis	0	10	0
Butler, Miss	0	1	0
Casson, Mrs.	0	1	0
Clarke, Mrs. Alfred	0	2	6
Cox, Miss	0	10	0
Emeny, Mrs.	0	2	0
George, Miss	0	2	6
Gouldsmith, Mrs.	0	5	0
Greene, Mrs.	0	10	0
Godwin, Miss	0	5	6
Godwin, Mrs. (In memory of)	0	5	0
Harman, Mrs.	0	5	0
H. C. G.	0	1	0
Hindley, Mrs.	0	2	0
Harris, Mrs. and Miss	0	2	0
Latham, Rev. F.	0	2	6
Mitchell, Mrs.	0	5	0
Martin, Miss Alice	0	5	0
Saunders, Miss	0	5	0
Scaley, Miss	0	10	0
Smith, Mrs. Thomas	0	2	6
Thomas, Miss	0	10	0
Thomas, Miss F.	0	10	0
Thacker, Mr.	0	2	0
Thorne, B., Esq.	1	1	0
Turner, Mrs.	0	5	0
Goff, Miss	2	0	0
Gowan, The Misses	7	0	0
Green, John W., Esq.	1	0	0
Greenaway, Miss	0	5	0
Guest, Mrs.	2	2	0
Gustard, Jno., Esq.	0	10	0
G. E. S., per N. F. Horne, Esq.	5	0	0
Harris, A., Esq.	0	7	6
Hastings Charitable Institutions Trust	27	10	0
Hathornthwaite, Rev. R.	2	2	0
Hawkins, Miss M.	1	0	0
Hawkins, Miss S.	0	10	0
Hayman, Mrs.	1	0	0
Heywood, Miss	1	1	0
Holford, R. S., Esq.	7	2	0
Hooker, Sir J. D.	1	1	0
Hore, Miss	0	5	0
Houfe, Miss	0	10	6
Hoyd, Miss	5	0	0
Hunt, Miss A. M.	3	0	0
Hunter, Lt.-Col.	0	10	0
Iliffe, John, Esq.	0	10	0
In Memory of J. H. Fordham	20	0	0
In Memoriam	5	0	0
James, J. Stanley, Esq.	1	1	0
Jamieson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Jefferies, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Jolly, Miss	0	10	6
Kentish Town Ragged School, per Mr. G. James	0	7	
Key, J. M., Esq.	5	0	0
Kinahan and Co., Messrs.	5	5	0
King, Miss	0	5	0
Kirk, George, Esq.	0	10	6
Kirk, Mr. & Mrs. John	1	1	0
Kitching, J. A., Esq.	1	1	0
Laing, S., Esq.	10	0	0
Lamb, Miss	0	10	0
Lamb, Mrs.	0	10	0
Lamb, T., Esq.	0	10	0
Lawrence, Sir A.	1	1	0
Letchworth, Miss E.	5	0	0
Lewis, Mrs. Ann	0	10	0
Lockton, John, Esq.	0	10	0
Lush, Dr. W. Vawdrey	0	10	6
Lush, Miss C. M.	0	5	0
Mackenzie, Mrs.	4	0	0
McClintock, Admiral Sir F. L.	1	0	0
McGarel, Mrs.	1	0	0
Marrian, Miss F. A.	1	1	0
Marriott, G. W., Esq.	0	2	6
Micklethwaite, Miss	2	0	0
Middleton, Admiral Sir G. B.	5	5	0
Molineux, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Molyneux, Mrs. More	0	10	0
Montague, C., Esq.	1	1	0
Moore, George, Esq.	0	10	0
Morant, Miss	1	1	0
Mosley, Miss F.	1	0	0
Mould, Major-General T. R.	2	2	0
Muntz, G. F., Esq.	10	0	0
Munyard, T. P., Esq.	1	1	0
Musgrave, Mrs.	1	0	0
Newsham, Mrs.	1	1	0
Northcroft, H. T., Esq.	5	0	0
Orton, J. S., Esq.	2	0	0
Owen, Mrs.	0	1	0
Page, Miss	1	5	8
Paget, Miss	1	0	0
Paget, Mrs.	5	5	0
Paine, James, Esq.	1	1	0
Palmer, Samuel, Esq.	2	2	0
Penfold, A., Esq.	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Pill, Miss	2	0	0
Pitman, Henry, Esq.	1	1	0
Port, Mrs.	1	10	0
Preston, Miss	0	6	0
Radford, Miss	0	5	0
Ram, Mrs. W.	2	0	0
Rawlings, Edw., Esq.	5	0	0
Reade, The Misses	4	4	0
Readers of the *Christian*, per Morgan and Scott	14	10	0
Riddell, Miss	4	4	0
Rider, Mrs	0	10	0
Roberts, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Robertson, W. B., Esq.	0	5	0
Rouse, Mrs.	1	1	0
Routh, Dr.	1	1	0
Russell, G., Esq.	1	0	0
Russell, Miss	0	1	0
Saurin, Lady Mary	1	0	0
Sadler, Miss	1	10	0
St. John the Baptist upon Walbrook, per M. N. Buttanshaw, Esq.	10	10	0
Saunders, Miss S.	1	0	0
Savory, Mrs. A. B.	1	1	0
Scott, Rev. M. R.	1	0	0
Scott, S., Esq.	25	0	0
Scott, Thomas, Esq.	50	0	0
Shatwell, Miss	0	10	6
Shepheard, C., Esq.	5	0	0
Sherson, The Misses	1	1	0
Silver, S. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Simms, Miss M.	1	1	0
Simphinson, E. V., Esq.	0	5	0
Sleight, Mrs.	0	7	0
Smith, Mrs.	0	2	6
Smith, Samuel, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
Smithers, H. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Smithson, F. W., Esq.	0	2	6
Steele, Mrs.	1	1	0
Stuart, H. Crichton, Esq.	4	0	0
Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Crichton	2	0	0
Tatton, Miss Susan	0	2	6
Taylor, Mrs.	1	1	0
Tonge, Mrs.	0	2	6
Trotter, Mrs.	2	0	0
Tucker, Mrs. Henry	2	0	0
Tufnel, E. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Tweedy, Miss Caroline	1	1	0
T. C. B.	5	0	0
Vachell, Harvey, Esq.	0	5	0
Vivian, Mrs.	0	10	0
Wolverton, Dowager Lady	5	0	0
Walker, Miss	1	0	0
Waugh, Miss	2	0	0
Wedgwood, H., Esq.	5	0	0
Wedgwood, Miss	1	10	0
Western, Miss A.	1	0	0
Western, Mrs.	5	0	0
White, Miss	4	0	0
White, The Misses	1	0	0
Whitton, John, Esq.	0	10	0
Williams, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Williams, H. R., Esq.	5	5	0
Williams, Miss	2	2	0
Williams, Miss	0	5	0
Wilson, Samuel, Esq.	0	5	0
Woodfull, S. P., Esq.	1	1	0
Wright, W., Esq.	0	10	0
W.	0	10	0
W. R. W.	1	1	0

Holiday Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Aberdare, Lord	1	1	0
Aberdeen, Dowager Countess of	1	10	0
Acworth, Mrs.	3	3	0
Akers, Mrs.	0	7	6
Aldam, W., Esq.	0	3	0
Aldridge, Rev. R.	0	10	0
Alexander, Mrs. (coll.)	10	0	0
Alexander, Mrs. C.	1	1	0
Allbut, Mrs.	0	10	0
Allison, J. Arthur, Esq.	0	5	0
Amos, Mrs.	0	5	0
Amos, Mrs. C. M.	0	5	0
Andrew, Sir William	2	0	0
Andrews, Mrs. M. A.	0	2	6
Annandale, Miss	2	2	0
Anonymous	13	19	6
Aspray, Thos., Esq.	0	5	0
A. B. W.	1	0	0
A. D. S.	0	1	6
A Friend	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. H. Tidd	1	0	0
A Friend	0	2	6
A Friend	0	2	6
A. J. W.	1	0	0
A Poor Mother	0	10	0
A Sympathiser	1	0	0
A Well-wisher	0	7	6
A Well-wisher	0	2	6
Bazley, Lady	11	1	0
Bach, Mrs.	0	5	0
Badley, Mrs.	0	10	0
Bagg & Aldridge, Messrs.	0	2	6
Bainbridge & Co., Messrs.	1	0	0
Bakewell, John, Esq.	1	0	0
Ballard, Mrs.	3	0	0
Bankes, George Nugent, Esq.	0	10	0
Bannatyne, Neil, Esq.,	1	1	0
Barclay, J. G., Esq.	5	0	0
Barclay, Miss	2	0	0
Barker, Mrs. M.	0	10	0
Barker, Mrs.	1	0	0
Barkworth, Harold, Esq.	0	10	0
Bass, Messrs Thomas, and Co.	1	0	0
Beazley, Messrs. R., and Co.	0	10	0
Belt, Jacob, Esq.	1	0	0
Bennett, Mrs. Fletcher	2	0	0
Bennett, Rev. W. B.	1	1	0
Best, Miss	0	3	6
Bibby, Mrs. and Miss	2	0	0
Biggs, Walter, Esq.	0	2	6
Bigsby, Rev. H.	1	0	0
Binsteed, C. H., Esq.	10	0	0
Birch, Miss J. M. W.	0	5	0
Bird, Miss	0	2	6
Birtt, W. T., Esq.	0	10	0
Blake, Mrs. L.	0	10	0
Blyton, John, Esq.	0	10	0
Bodkin, Miss	5	0	0
Boobbyer, The Misses	2	0	0
Bourne, Mrs.	0	4	0
Bouverie, Mrs. P. P.	0	2	0
Bowcher, Miss L.	3	0	0
Bradley, Mrs.	5	0	0
Brain, Wm., Esq.	0	5	0
Braithwaite, Isaac, Esq.	2	0	0
Bristow, J. G., Esq.	0	5	0
Bristow, Mrs.	0	5	0
Brock, Mrs. Osmond de B	1	0	0
Brocklehurst, W. W., Esq.	5	0	0
Brodie, J., Esq.	0	5	0
Bryant, Miss M.	0	1	0
Buck, H., Esq.	1	0	0
Buffett, Miss, collected from Friends	0	15	0
Burnaby, T. F. A., Esq	0	5	0
Byles, Mrs.	1	0	0
B., Miss	0	10	0
Blanche	0	5	0
Calladine, Mrs. M.	0	1	0
Calland, A. P., Esq.	0	2	6
Calver, J. E., Esq.	0	1	6
Campbell-Colquhoun, Rev. J. E.	3	0	0
Cannington, Mrs. E. K.	0	2	0
Cape, Miss	0	10	0
Cargill, Mr. and Mrs.	1	1	0
Carpenter, Miss S.	0	10	0
Carr, Colonel	0	10	0
Carter, Miss	0	2	6
Cartwright, Miss	1	0	0
Case and Co., Messrs. J.	1	1	0
Cattell, Christopher W., Esq.	1	1	0
Chalk, Mrs. E.	1	1	0
Chalmers, Mrs.	0	5	0
Champneys, A. C., Esq.	0	10	0
Chance, George, Esq.	0	10	0
Chancellor, Miss E. M.	0	3	0
Chandler, A., Esq.	0	5	0
Chavasse, Miss	0	10	0
Chesterman, W., Esq.	10	0	0
Christie, Miss	0	10	0
Christy, Mrs.	1	0	0
Chudley, W., Esq.	0	10	6
Church, F., Esq.	0	10	0
Churchill, Miss E.	1	0	0
Clay, C. J., Esq.	2	2	0
Clayton, W. C., Esq.	2	0	0
Clutterbuck, Miss Mary	1	0	0
Clutton, Wm. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Cochrane, The Misses	3	0	0
Cochrane, Mrs.	1	0	0
Cocks, F. R., Esq.	1	5	0
Colebrooke, The Misses	0	2	6
Coleby, Edward, Esq.	0	2	6
Collected at Meeting held at the Portman Institute	0	11	0
Collman, J. S., Esq.	1	0	0
Connop, H., Esq.	1	0	0
Cooper, Miss	0	5	0
Cornich, Mrs. M.	0	5	0
Cottam, Thos., Esq.	0	10	0
Coulton, Mrs.	0	10	0
Courthorpe, W. F., Esq.	2	2	0
Cox, G. T., and Sons, Messrs.	1	1	0
Crabtrees, The Misses	1	0	0
Cramphorn, Miss	0	5	0
Crampton, Mrs	0	5	0
Crichton, A. B., Esq.	0	5	0
Crichton, Jas., Esq.	0	7	0
Crook, Miss A.	0	10	0
Crosbee, Samuel, Esq.	0	10	0
Cruddas, Wm. D., Esq.	3	0	0
Cumberlege, Miss	3	0	0
Cunliffe, John, Esq,	10	0	0
Cust, E. R., Esq.	1	0	0
C. A. G.	0	5	0
C. D.	0	5	0
C. H. P.	0	2	6
Dale, C., Esq.	1	0	0
Dale, George Nelson, and Co., Messrs.	2	2	0
Dannett, Miss	0	10	0
Darling, T. M., Esq.	0	2	6
Darrock, Mrs.	0	4	0
Daubney, Miss	1	0	0
Davies, Fredk., Esq.	1	0	0
Davies, Mrs.	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Debenham, F. G., Esq.	2	0	0
De Montmorency, Mrs.	0	2	0
Denison, Alfred, Esq	1	0	0
Denny, T. A., Esq.	5	0	0
Denton, Thomas, Esq.	0	3	0
De Vear, Mrs.	0	2	0
Dickson, Arthur, & Co., Messrs.	1	0	0
Dickson, Mrs.	0	5	0
Dimsdale, Mrs.	0	2	6
Dixon, William, Esq.	5	0	0
Douglas, Earle L., Esq.	0	10	0
Drabwell, Miss	0	5	0
Dreury, Miss E. B.	0	5	0
Drury, Major Edw. Dru	5	0	0
Drury, Mrs.	1	0	0
Duncan, A., Esq.	5	0	0
Duncombe, Miss	0	1	0
Durie, Mrs.	0	2	0
Dury, Rev. Thomas	2	0	0
Dyke, Mrs.	1	10	0
Edmonston, Mrs.	0	5	0
Edwards, H. C., Esq.	0	5	0
Egerton, P. H., Esq.	0	10	0
Eilice, William, Esq.	10	0	0
England, Miss C.	0	5	0
Eschwege, H., Esq.	0	10	0
Escott, Wm. Frank, Esq.	0	9	6
Ewart, Miss	1	1	0
Fox, Sir Douglas & Lady	1	0	0
Fairbairn, Rev. John	1	0	0
Farre, Dr. Arthur	1	1	0
Farrow, Thomas, Esq.	0	10	0
Fenwick, Mrs.	1	0	0
Field, Henry, Esq.	0	10	0
Field, Mrs. Henry	1	0	0
Firth, Ray, & Prosser, Messrs.	0	2	6
Fisher, Joshua, Esq.	0	10	0
Fisher, Miss	0	5	0
Foster, J. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Francis, The Misses	0	2	6
Fraser, Miss	0	2	6
Fricker, Charles, Esq.	0	2	6
Fryer, George, Esq.	0	5	0
F.	0	5	0
F. A. S Z.	1	1	0
Goodricke, Lady	0	10	0
Golloway, Mrs.	0	10	0
Galpin, Thos D., Esq.	1	0	0
Gamble, Mrs. E.	1	0	0
Gardner, Admiral	1	0	0
Gaviller, Wm., Esq.	5	0	0
Gawn, Mrs.	0	10	0
Gayden, W. S., Esq.	0	1	0
Gillham, Mrs. H.	0	5	0
Gillson, The Misses	5	0	0
Glencross, Rev. Jas.	1	0	0
Glover, Mrs. E H.	0	10	0
Godfree, E., Esq.	1	1	0
Goff, Miss	0	2	6
Goldsmid, Mrs. Yeats	0	5	0
Goldsmith, Admiral	1	0	0
Goodwyn, Mrs.	1	1	0
Gordon, Miss	0	5	0
Gotham, Miss E.	0	7	0
Gould, Jas., Esq.	2	0	0
Gouldburn, Mrs.	0	15	0
Gouldsmith, G.W., Esq.	2	0	0
Graham, Mrs.	0	2	6
Graham, T. D., Esq.	0	10	0
Gray, Miss	0	2	6
Gray, P., Esq.	0	10	0
Greame, The Misses	1	0	0
Greame, Rev. Y. L.	1	0	0
Green, John W., Esq.	2	0	0
Green, Miss	10	0	0
Green, Mrs. W. H.	0	2	0
Greenhill, E., Esq.	0	5	0
Greig, Jas., Esq.	1	0	0
Greville, Rev. Eden S.	1	0	0
Griffith, Mrs.	0	5	0
Grimm, Chas., Esq.	0	5	0
Grove, H., Esq.	0	10	0
Grundy, Messrs C. B., and Co.	0	5	0
Guest, Mrs.	0	10	0
Gwinnett, W. H., Esq.	1	0	0
Gwyn, Mrs.	0	10	0
G. M. M.	0	5	0
Haig, C. E., Esq.	2	0	0
Haig, Mrs.	0	10	0
Hall, E., Esq.	0	5	0
Hall, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hall, Thos. H., Esq.	0	2	6
Handley, Edwin B., Esq.	0	2	0
Hansell, Regd. G., Esq.	1	1	0
Hardy, Mrs.	1	0	0
Harris, A., Esq.	0	5	0
Harris, Edward, Esq.	1	1	0
Harris, J. Tindall, Esq.	2	2	0
Harrop, Miss A.	0	2	6
Hatch, Miss	1	0	0
Haviland, F. G., Esq.	5	0	0
Hawkins, Miss S.	0	5	0
Hayhurst, Francis, Rev. Canon	2	0	0
Hayter, W. G., Esq.	3	3	0
Hayward, Geo. A., Esq.	0	5	0
Heap, Mrs. H.	1	0	0
Helbronner, R., Esq.	0	5	0
Hibbert, Geo., Esq.	5	0	0
Hick, Miss M.	0	5	0
Hilder, Thos. P., Esq.	1	1	0
Hindle, Lt.-Col	0	2	6
Hird, Mrs.	0	2	0
Hirliford, G. W., Esq.	0	5	0
Hodgson, S. H., Esq.	1	0	0
Hodkinway & Kemp, Messrs.	1	1	0
Hogue, Miss	0	3	0
Hole, H. E., Esq.	1	1	0
Hollingworth, Messrs. T. & J.	5	0	0
Homer, Rev. H.	0	5	0
Hoon, Robert, Esq.	0	2	0
Hope, Miss	0	2	6
Houghton, Miss Jane	1	1	0
Howitt, Miss A.	0	2	0
Hucklam, Chas., Esq.	0	2	6
Hughes, G. B., Esq.	0	5	0
Hughes, Mrs. Kent	2	2	0
Hughes, Mrs.	0	10	0
Humfrey, Jas., Esq.	0	2	6
Hunt, E. A., Esq.	0	10	0
Hunt, G. S., Esq.	1	1	0
Hunt, Mrs.	0	1	0
Hunter, Mrs.	0	10	0
Hurt, Miss	0	2	6
Hustler, Miss	0	2	6
Iliffe, John, Esq.	0	5	0
Irven, Geo. S., Esq.	0	5	0
Irvine, Mrs.	0	10	0
Jackson, Miss	0	5	0
Jackson, Mrs.	0	10	0
Janverin, Mrs.	0	5	0
Jernan, W. B., Esq., and Friends	1	13	6
Jocelyn, J. W., Esq.	0	5	0
Johns, W. J., Esq.	0	5	0
Johnson, Miss	0	10	0
Jolly, Miss S.	0	10	0
Jones, Miss Foulkes	0	10	0
Jones, Mrs.	1	0	0
Jones, Mrs. Douglas	1	0	0
J. R.	0	10	0
J. W. A.	8	0	0
Keiller, Wm., Esq.	2	0	0
Kennard, Stphn. P., Esq.	2	2	0
Kennedy, John, Esq.	1	0	0
Keysell, Miss J. M.	0	5	0
King, W. G., Esq.	0	2	6
Knight, Miss.	0	10	0
K. O. B.	0	5	0
Lockhart, Lady Macdonald.	0	10	0
Lakin, Mrs. E.	0	5	0
Lambert, Mrs. John	0	5	0
Lammie, Mrs.	0	5	0
Lancaster, Thos, Esq.	2	0	0
Lavender, C. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Laverton, A., Esq.	1	0	0
Lawrence, Miss	0	2	6
Lawrence, Mrs.	1	0	0
Lefroy, Mrs. M.	2	0	0
Letchworth, Miss	1	0	0
Lever, Dr.	0	10	6
Lewis, Mrs.	0	5	0
Lewis, R. E., Esq.	0	10	0
Lindsey, Mrs. B.	0	16	6
Little, Mrs. Jane	0	15	0
Lloyd, D., Esq.	0	1	6
Lloyd, E., Esq.	0	5	0
Lloyd, G. W., Esq.	5	0	0
Long, Mrs.	0	5	0
Longman, H., Esq.	0	2	6
Longmore, The Misses	0	5	0
Lowther, Sir Charles	0	10	0
Ludlow, Rev. E.	0	2	6
Lyells, The Misses.	2	0	0
L. W. B.	5	0	0
Maberley, Major-Gen.	1	0	0
Mackenzie, Miss	0	10	0
Mackinder, Miss	0	2	6
Mackness, Mrs.	0	5	0
Macnicoll, Archibald, Esq.	1	0	0
Maingay, Mrs. M.	1	1	0
Mander Bros., Messrs.	1	1	0
Mann, Miss	0	4	0
Manning, Miss	0	5	0
Marriott, G. W., Esq.	0	2	0
Marris, Mrs.	0	5	0
Martin, Miss	0	5	0
Martin, Thos J., Esq.	1	1	0
Mashiter, Thos., Esq.	1	1	0
Masland, Wm., Esq.	0	5	0
Mason, Colonel	0	2	6
Maxton, Miss J. Bald	0	10	0
Maynard, Joseph, Esq.	1	1	0
Maynard, Mrs.	0	2	0
McClintock, Admiral Sir F. L.	0	10	0
McGarel, Mrs.	1	0	0
McKinna, Wm., Esq.	0	10	0
McTaggart, Mrs. Ommaney	0	10	6
Melrose, W., Esq.	0	2	6
Millar, Mrs.	0	10	0
Millard, W., Esq.	0	3	0
Mirrieless, F. J., Esq.	0	10	0
Mitchell, Robert, Esq.	0	5	0
Moir, Mrs. W.	0	10	0
Monday, Miss B.	0	2	0
Moody, Miss S.	0	5	0
Morrice, R. E., Esq.	2	2	0
Morris, Thos., Esq.	1	0	0
Morton, Rose, & Co., Messrs.	1	0	0
Musgrave, Mrs.	0	5	0
Major	3	0	0
Naish, Mrs. Vawdrey	1	0	0
Neas, Mr.	0	10	0
Newbould, Mrs.	0	10	0
Newton, Miss	0	2	6
Newton, Rev. Horace	0	10	0
Norris, Mrs.	2	2	0
Nottidge, Miss	0	10	0
Offertory at Gillingham Church, per Rev. W. H. Whitting	0	3	6
Ogle, Harman C., Esq.	0	10	0
Oldfield, Mrs.	0	10	0
Owston, W., Esq.	0	2	6
Oxley, Capt. E. (coll.)	0	5	0
Palmer, Lady	1	5	0
Pelham, Lady Henrietta	1	0	0
Plunket, Dowr. Lady	1	0	0
Pollington, Viscount	0	10	6

Holiday Fund (*continued*).

	£	s.	d.
Page, Miss	0	2	6
Paget, Miss Charlotte	0	10	0
Pain, Edwin, Esq.	1	0	0
Palatiaur, Miss	0	5	0
Palmer, E., Esq.	1	0	0
Palmer, Samuel, Esq.	1	1	0
Parker, C. S., Esq., M.P.	2	2	0
Paskin, The Misses.	0	5	0
Pedley, Mrs.	0	1	0
Pelly, Raymond, Esq.	2	0	0
Penfold, The Misses	0	10	0
Peppercorn, Miss	0	2	6
Peter, Mrs.	0	5	0
Phelps, Rev. W. W.	1	0	0
Phillips, Miss G. M.	0	4	6
Phillips, W. W., Esq.	0	5	0
Pickford's, Misses, Pupils	0	6	7
Pidcock, Chas., Esq.	0	5	0
Pill, Miss	5	0	0
Pitman, Henry, Esq.	0	10	0
Pope, George, Esq.	0	10	0
Pope, Miss	10	0	0
Popplewell, Miss	0	5	0
Porter, Robert, Esq.	2	0	0
Potter, Mrs.	1	0	0
Powell, Mrs.	1	0	0
Powell, Mrs.	0	5	0
Powys, Mrs.	0	5	0
Price, Frederick Wm., Esq.	2	0	0
Prideaux, Mrs.	0	2	6
Pritchett, C. P., Esq.	0	2	6
Quarterman, Mrs.	1	5	0
Robartes, Lord	1	0	0
Ramsay, R. G. W., Esq.	0	5	0
Rawlins, Mrs.	1	0	0
Renard, Fredk., Esq.	0	10	0
Ricardo, Mrs. D.	0	10	0
Richardson, William, Esq.	0	5	0
Rickman, General.	2	2	0
Riddell, Miss	5	14	0
Rider, Mrs.	0	5	0
Ridge, Miss	0	5	0
Ringrove, E. B., Esq.	0	10	0
Roberts, W. A., Esq.	0	3	0
Robertson, W. B., Esq.	0	2	6
Robinson, The Misses	0	5	0
Robinson, Mrs.	0	10	0
Robinson, Thomas, Esq.	0	5	0
Rodgers, Mrs.	0	10	0
Rosling, A., Esq., Jun.	0	10	0
Rouse, Mrs.	1	1	0
Routh, Dr.	0	5	0
Rowden, Rev. F. M.	1	0	0
Russell, Mrs.	0	2	6
Ryder, Hon. Henry D.	5	0	0
R. B. W.	1	1	0
St. Germans, Earl of	1	0	0
Scott, Lady, Frances	2	0	0
St. John, Capt. O. B.	5	0	0
Samuelson, Sir Bernard, Bart.	2	2	0
Sawle, Miss M. Graves	1	0	0
Scott, Rev. M. R.	1	0	0
Scott, S., Esq.	19	0	0
Seager, Miss	5	0	0
Senhouse, Rev. S. Minton	2	2	0
Shaw, Miss	0	2	6
Shawe, Miss E.	0	5	0
Shephard, Mrs.	0	5	0
Shepheard, Chas., Esq.	1	1	0
Sherlock, Charles C., Esq.	2	0	0
Sherston, Mrs.	0	7	6
Sherwood, Jos., Esq.	0	10	0
Simpkinson, E. V., Esq.	0	3	0
Simpson, Mrs.	2	0	0
Sinn, T., Esq.	2	0	0
Slater, Rev. L.	1	0	0
Smith, James, Esq.	0	2	6
Smith, Messrs. John, and Son	0	10	0
Smith, Miss M. J.	0	5	0
Smith, Mrs. C. L.	1	0	0
Smith, Mrs. J. W.	1	1	0
Smith, Mrs., and Friend	0	2	6
Smith, Samuel, Esq., M.P.	2	0	0
Smithson, F. W., Esq.	0	5	0
Smyth, Mrs. Watson	0	12	6
Southall, Mrs.	0	10	0
Spackman, Miss	0	2	6
Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus	5	0	0
Stafford, Mrs.	0	2	6
Stewart, Mrs. Horatio	1	0	0
Stewart, Mrs.	0	15	0
Stone, John, Esq.	1	0	0
Stone, Mr. and Mrs. E. M.	10	0	0
Stoneadge, Miss	0	5	0
Straker Bros. & Co., Messrs.	1	1	0
Sugg, H., Esq.	1	0	0
Sympathy	0	2	6
S. P.	0	5	0
Tennant, Lady	1	10	0
Tapling, Messrs. Thos., and Co.	0	10	0
Targett, L. A., Esq.	0	2	0
Tassell, Mrs.	0	10	0
Tate, Miss H. M.	0	10	0
Tattersall, John, Esq.	2	2	0
Taunton, Mrs. Joseph	0	5	0
Teachers of King Edward Ragged School, per C. Montague, Esq.	1	1	0
Teague, George F., Esq.	1	0	0
Thompson, Pattrick, and Woodwark, Messrs.	0	5	0
Thompson, Miss	0	5	0
Tidbould, Mrs.	1	1	0
Timmis, Charles, Esq.	0	5	0
Tomkins, Miss	0	2	6
Tomkinson, Miss C.	0	2	6
Trotter, Mrs.	1	0	0
Tryon, Fredk., Esq	0	10	0
Tucker, Mrs. Henry	1	0	0
Turner, Miss E.	0	5	0
Turner, Mrs.	0	5	0
Tyndall, William H., Esq.	1	1	0
Vacteil, Harvey, Esq.	0	5	0
Wilson, Lady	1	1	0
Wingate, Lady	2	0	0
Wade, Major and Mrs.	0	1	0
Walker, H. R., Esq.	1	1	0
Walker, Mrs	0	10	0
Waller, J. Francis, Esq.	0	5	0
Waltham, Mrs.	0	10	0
Ward, Miss Mary	1	2	0
Wark, Mrs.	2	2	0
Warren, Mrs.	0	5	0
Warrington, Miss L.	1	0	0
Watson, Jas., Esq.	2	0	0
Watts, Mrs.	0	2	6
Waugh, Miss	6	0	0
Way, E., Esq.	1	1	0
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